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TELEGRAMS.

The Pope Withdraws His Objections to the European Conference.

Italy, Wurtemburg and Bavaria to Participate.

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THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

The Pope Withdraws His Objections to the Plan—Italy, Wurtemburg and Bavaria to Participate.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 23.

His Holiness the Pope, who was at first strenuously averse to any Conference whatever for the settlement of the Roman question, has at length withdrawn his objections, and is now in full accord with the proposition of NAPOLEON.

The Government of Bavaria, which it was asserted would not join the Conference, has also signified its acceptance of the French plan.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 23—Evening.

Many of the details of the Conference have already been agreed upon. Munich, in Bavaria, has been chosen as the place, and the 11th of December as the time. Since the last dispatches the Governments of Italy and Wurtemburg have signified their intention of accepting places in the Conference.

The Paris *Patrie*, of this morning, in a leading article on the subject, takes occasion to deny the report that Gen. DIX had expressed any desire for the representation of the United States in the Conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Execution of the Condemned Fenians.

MANCHESTER, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The condemned Fenians, Messrs. ALLEN, LARKIN and GOULD, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in this city at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

The precautions taken by the Government to guard against outbreaks were effectual.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of a dense fog and a drizzling rain-storm, the crowd that witnessed the execution was very large.

The city is now perfectly quiet.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 23—Evening.

Dispatches just received from Manchester state that the city is quiet.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The New Tariff.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 22.

To correct misapprehensions which seem to exist in America in regard to the new tariff of the Atlantic Cable Companies, we give the following points of the agreement entered into by the several companies interested for the readjustment of the charges and conditions for transmitting messages between Europe and America, to take effect on first of December next.

Five words, consisting of not more than twenty-five letters in all, are to be allowed free with each message, for address and signature.

The minimum charge for a message between any part of Great Britain and the City of New-York to £5 5s., or $25 in gold, for ten words or less, not containing in all more than fifty letters. The charge for each additional word of not exceeding five letters, 10s., or $2 50 in gold.

All extra charges for code messages are abolished. The Company, however, will not undertake to accept every form of code that may be presented, unless at special rates.

Messages in cypher will be charged at the rate of £5 5s., or $25 in gold, for the first ten cyphers, and 10s., or $2 50 gold, for each additional cypher.

N. B.—By "cypher" is meant the use of numerals, or of letters of the alphabet forming neither any known nor dictionary word, nor names of places, ships or persons, &c.

When cypher is intermixed with plain words the plain portion of the message will be charged at the ordinary rate, and the remainder as cypher.

In counting a dispatch when the text, or body of the message requiring to be sent, does not amount to ten words, or fifty letters, any remainder up to the ten words may be applied, without extra charge, toward the amplification of the name and address.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CABLE.

The French Government Grants the Required Concession.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 23.

It is asserted that the concession applied for by the Franco-American Telegraph Cable Company, and which was refused, has at length been granted by the French Government for a term of years.

Proceedings of the Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 23.

The Convention to-day passed an ordinance imposing an additional tax of ten per centum of the taxes otherwise assessed on the taxable property of this State, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Convention, to be assessed and collected during the tax year of 1868.

The Bill of Rights of the Constitution provides, among other things: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that all persons or classes in this State who are, or may be, declared citizens of the United States by the Constitution thereof, are hereby declared citizens of the State of Alabama, possessing equal and political rights and public privileges, without distinction of race, color or previous condition."

The section in the Bill of Rights defining treason, as passed, says: "No one shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon his own confession in open Court."

The Franchise Article provides that those who shall be convicted of treason shall not exercise the right of suffrage.

It is believed that all those persons who came within the twenty thousand dollar clause of President JOHNSON's Amnesty Proclamation, and against whom proceedings were instituted in the State District Courts, who, on being pardoned by the President, had to appear in Court and enter the plea of pardon and guilty, are disfranchised by the new Constitution. If this is correct thirty or forty thousand whites are disfranchised at one blow in this State.

EVENING SESSION.

An amendment to the Bill of Rights was offered, that common carriers shall not make any discrimination on account of color between persons traveling on public conveyances, which caused great excitement.

Several black delegates delivered inflammatory harangues, demanding entire social equality, and the right to ride in sleeping cars, &c.

Two whites favored the amendment—Messrs. GRIFFIN and KEFFER—making violent speeches.

Several whites opposed it in strong speeches.

After a heated and protracted debate, the subject was postponed until Monday.

Meeting of the Louisiana Reconstruction Convention—The Temporary Officers Colored Men.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The Convention met at noon to-day and elected colored men as temporary Chairman and Secretary. No permanent organization was arrived at, and they adjourned until Monday. Forty-four negroes and 25 whites were present.

In the caucus Judge TALIAFERRO seemed to be the choice for permanent Chairman, but it is probable that the negro members will elect one of their own color.

It was understood that it was resolved in the caucus that the first step of the Convention would be to declare all the State offices vacant, and to fill them with their own appointees. The recent appointments by Gen. MOWER, with one or two exceptions, do not satisfy the members of the Convention.

Dr. AVERY, the newly-appointed Sheriff, was in his office this morning and swore in most of the Deputies.

The Courts have continued their business, which has been interrupted by the late confusion.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis to be Commenced To-morrow.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The Davis trial will commence on Monday at 11 o'clock. At that hour he will place himself in the custody of the United States Marshal, and it is believed he will be bailed from day to day, on his own recognizance. About fifteen witnesses are summoned for the Government, including JAMES A. SEDDON, late Confederate Secretary of War, and Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. It is stated that he will be tried on a new indictment, to be made by the Grand Jury here. Chief Justice CHASE and Judge UNDERWOOD will arrive here Monday morning. Messrs. CHANDLER and EVARTS, of the prosecution, and O'CONOR and SHEA, of the defence, will arrive here to-morrow morning. DAVIS spent nearly all to-day with his counsel.

The Indian Peace Commission Broken Up—Agents Appointed.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 23.

North Platte special dispatches say: No Indians have yet arrived. They promise to come in three days, and have been making similar promises for months. Gen. TERRY has gone to St. Paul, and Gen. ANGUS to Omaha. Col. TAYLOR leaves to-day for Washington. Col. TAPPAN is in Omaha, and no one is here except Mr. WHITE, the Secretary of the Commission. Gens. SANBORN and HARNEY have left for this place. The Sioux would not meet them.

HENRY M. MATTHEWS, of St. Louis, has been appointed Special Agent of the Crow Indians; A. T. CHAMBERLAIN, of St. Louis, Special Agent of the Northern Indians, with his headquarters at Fort Laramie; LEVI HOLLIDAY, of St. Louis, has been appointed General Agent of the tribes of the North Platte. The Indians here are much interested in a handloom about to be introduced among the different tribes, which will enable them to weave their own blankets.

Weston Again Abandons an Attempt to Walk One Hundred Miles.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 23.

WESTON reached Stryker, Ohio, fifty miles distant from this city, at 2:20 o'clock this morning. He commenced his fourth attempt to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, but abandoned it in consequence of a discrepancy between the distance given by card and the actual distance, which he found considerably greater. It is supposed that he will leave Stryker at noon. He expects to commence his fifth attempt to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours from some point between Rome and Ligonier, Ind.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Nov. 23.

WESTON reached Edgertown, Ohio, at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. He goes from there to Waterloo, Ind., fifteen miles further west, where he will remain over Sunday, and commence the next one hundred mile trial on Monday.

Two Men Killed by a Scaffolding Accident at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 23.

A shocking accident occurred in South Bridge-street this afternoon. A scaffolding on which three men were engaged slating a roof gave way, precipitating them to the ground, a distance of forty feet. Mr. MEDBURY, of Boston, and CHAUNCY DELANO, of this city were instantly killed, and a man whose name is unknown, had his leg broken and received injuries which are believed to be of a fatal character.

White and Colored Men Whipped in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, Nov. 23.

The *Daily Council* of this city says: This afternoon ten men, six colored and four whites, were lashed at Newcastle to-day. The exhibition was witnessed by a large crowd of men, boys and girls. The whipping commenced at 1 o'clock. The scene was enlivened by a drunken man singing hymns, and the shouting of children. This morning five men were pilloried.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce—An Absconding Sugar Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 22.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting last night to consider the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. A Committee was appointed to investigate the subject and make an early report.

SAMGERATE, the absconding Sub-Agent of the San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Refining Company, went to Hong Kong by the *Great Republic*, and chartered a vessel to load with sugar of MCCOMONLA & BATHEA for San Francisco, as agent of the Company, and after swindling several parties in Hong Kong out of thousands by fraudulent drafts on the Company here, sailed for Manilla with letters of introduction from the principal of the house of the China Sugar Company. The Company in this city have sent notice of his frauds and a description of his person by steamer to Manilla.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 23.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States postponed the question of a union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church until the meeting at Baltimore in May next. The representatives from the Kentucky Synod were admitted.

Escape from Jail of an Alleged Murderer.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 23.

J. SMITH TAYLOR, a notorious horse-thief, in jail here charged with murder, scaled the walls this morning and escaped, with three other prisoners, one of whom was recaptured.

The North Carolina Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 23.

Returns thus far received indicate the election of the Radical delegates to the Convention. A large Radical torchlight procession took place last night, which was composed entirely of negroes.

Burning of a Schooner in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Nov. 23.

The schooner *Charter Oak* was burned at Dresden Bridge last night. She was valued at $8,000, and had 90 tons of hay and 300 barrels of potatoes on board.

Mortality in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The Board of Health report 36 deaths during the week, 15 of which were of yellow fever.

Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 23.

The Senate to-day passed a bill appropriating three and a half millions of dollars for the aid of the railroads of the State.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, from Bremen Nov. 9 and Southampton Nov. 12, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days' later than those at hand by the *Cuba*.

A riot took place at Barnstaple, England, on the night of Nov. 8. A mob of 2,000 men demolished a number of bakers' and butchers' shops, and attacked a flour-mill. Barnstaple was in the greatest confusion, and large numbers of special constables were sworn in.

On Saturday, Nov. 9, the citizens of Dublin expressed their detestation of the crime lately committed in their streets by giving a public funeral to the deceased policeman. The procession was crowded by persons of all classes.

The Paris *Presse* says: "The speech of the Emperor at the opening of the French Chambers will announce a new loan, 'destined for works of peace, the construction of public undertakings, and the encouragement of commerce.' The loan is said to be £28,000,000."

With a view to preventing popular dissatisfaction, an order has been issued by the Prefect of the Seine, under date of the 8th inst., establishing measures which will enable the Paris bakers to sell bread of the first quality at 50 centimes (the maximum price) per kilogramme; second quality at 42 centimes. An indemnity will be paid to the bakers as compensation from the Government Bakers' Fund.

A Florence dispatch, dated Nov. 11, says that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular to the diplomatic agents of Italy abroad, explaining the development and present state of the Roman question. This memorandum enlightens the Powers on the Roman question, and enables them to decide whether it will suit them to accept or not the proposal of France to meet in Conference. The King has signed a decree allotting 50,000f. to be distributed in aid of the wounded in the Roman expedition and of the families of the killed.

A Berlin dispatch states that on the demand of the Public Prosecutor, HERR TWESTEN has been sentenced by the Stadtgericht of Berlin to two years' imprisonment, on account of the speech which he made in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the administration of justice in Prussia, and which has previously been the subject of prosecution.

The French papers recently announced the sale to the United States of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John. A subsequent statement announced that St. Thomas Island alone has been disposed of.

Intelligence from Constantinople states that the Turkish Government has categorically refused the new demands made by Servia in connection with the affair of the Germania.

Up to the present time the Bank of Russia has bought gold to the value of 30,000,000 roubles. The import of gold continues.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Italian Question—Disraeli's Speeches—The Recent Bread Riots—Street Traffic in London—Free Trade—International Copyright.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1867.

We are waiting to know what must be known to all the world when this has reached you—to know whether MAZZINI and GARIBALDI have power to make a revolution in Italy—to know if the nation can or will compel VICTOR EMMANUEL to make war on France. If Prussia would help, war would be declared to-morrow. To fight France without the help of Prussia would be to commit suicide. But Prussia, though a Protestant Power, will not make war upon the Pope, because one-third of Germany is Catholic, and just that third Prussia does not wish to offend. Prussia wants to win Bavaria, and helping Italy in a war on the Pope would be the way not to do it. If Italy alone were mad enough to declare war against France, within a week she would see a French army crossing the Alps, a fleet at Genoa, another at Naples, and all the elements of disorder let loose in Southern Italy and Sicily. There can be little doubt, now, that a good understanding exists between France and Austria on both the Roman and Eastern questions, and Austria is stronger now than before the battle of Konigsgratz—stronger by the loss of Venetia; stronger by the pacification of Hungary; much stronger by the experience gained in the late contest. The compact between France and Austria, we are told, is a compact of peace; but if Italy will have war—if our English newspapers can incite her to take up arms under VICTOR EMMANUEL or MAZZINI, France cannot be held responsible. All she has done was to hold Italy to her engagements, and prevent her own signature being trampled in the dirt.

We hear from Florence that not only eleven hundred Italian prisoners, taken in the last battle, had been handed over by the Papal to the Italian authorities, but that all would be treated in the same way—none tried for murder. The Manchester Fenians, who are naturalized Americans, complain of the neglect of the American Minister, Mr. ADAMS. GARIBALDI, who is also a naturalized American, as well as a citizen of London, has had no such cause of complaint, having been visited, since his last defeat, by Mr. MARSH, the United States Minister at Florence, at Varignano. Should he come to America, it is to be hoped that he will receive that generous welcome we have always given to all unsuccessful revolutionists and rebels—always, of course, excepting our own.

DISRAELI'S SPEECHES.

The speeches of Mr. DISRAELI at the dinner given him at Edinburgh, and in response to the honors heaped upon him in the Northern Capital were brilliant and successful; but they are not so much approved as admired, I am sorry to see, by the radical newspapers. One of the best of them says:

> "Mr. DISRAELI's Edinburgh utterances may be taken as a sample of eloquent but empty stump oratory. The taint of insincerity hangs about his most ingeniously framed periods, and while the ears of his listeners are pleasantly tickled, their reason remains unconvinced. The great audience which met to welcome the ready orator in the Northern capital must have been enchanted with his resonant sentences, but their acute intelligence must easily have distinguished the difference between oratorical effort and the utterance of sincere conviction.
>
> Mr. DISRAELI is an English RATTAZZI, who does not hesitate to play fast and loose with political interests. He takes credit for every fluke in the game of party as if it were a point won by persistent skill, and he impersonates in his old age the boys of his novels in their contempt for the genuineness of conviction and the reality of principles. The triumph of the day is his; but a more bitter Nemesis awaits him than that which he visited on PEEL, and the fortuitous victories of 1867 will certainly invite a contest which will try the strategy of the successful captain. He has conquered hitherto by sham and artifice. It will remain to be seen whethe he can claim a victory when the issue is to be decided on unquestioned grounds."

"Clever, dreadfully clever, too clever by half," is the answer to whatever he may say. They give him credit for everything but sincerity. What he says may be most sensible, what he does may be just and wise, but he does not mean it, and if he does a good action, he has a bad motive. Were he to save the country, it would be from pure selfishness, and if he made the greatest sacrifices it would be with some sinister purpose. It is a singular thing that the statesman who governs England should have such a reputation, especially with the more radical portion of the liberal press. Is it because the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the actual ruler of the British Empire, is of obscure birth, of Jewish lineage, and was, some years ago, a literary adventurer, who wrote for his bread and lived in a garret? Is it because that without the advantages of high birth and noble ancestry he has, by the mere force of his genius, taken rank above the highest? Is there not in all this a spice of that flunkeyish envy, that snobbishness which so often taints those who are loudest in their professions of liberal principles? I cannot say how far Mr. DISRAELI is consistent, sincere and honest. It is not easy to judge men's motives. But in the consistency of a politician—that of acting successfully, according to the demand of the hour—I cannot see that he fails more than others. The political, like the military, leader must do the best he can under the circumstances, but what is lauded as strategy in the general is stigmatized as inconsistency or insincerity in the politician. The only fault I see in Mr. DISRAELI is that he believes he can govern England better than the liberal leaders. They are of a different opinion. It may be my early admiration for the author of *Vivian Grey* and *Contarini Fleming*, but I confess that I enjoy seeing the sharpest satirist of English institutions holding the place now occupied by the author of "Popolino," and I shall not be sorry to see on even a dizzier height, "the man they call Dizzy."

THE RECENT BREAD RIOTS.

There have been bread and beef riots in Exeter and several of the smaller towns in England. At Exeter a mob of 3,000 people broke into the butchers' and bakers' shops and made much work for the glaziers. This is one of the unhappy consequences of a free Press; for these riots have been undoubtedly caused by the *Times*, *Telegraph* and other newspapers, whose columns for weeks past have been filled with complaints of the exorbitant prices charged by tradesmen. The people, excited by these complaints, took their own rough and ready fashion of a remedy, and as a butcher cares less for a newspaper article than a stone through his window, the popular cure may be the most effectual.

STREET TRAFFIC IN LONDON.

Last session Parliament passed an act for the regulation of the traffic in London, which is just coming into operation, and one of its effects is to deprive 50,000 persons, or, including their families, 200,000 persons, of their livelihood. These are the street-traders, who have their stands on the edge of the sidewalks, or who sell from barrows by the curbstone. They deal in fish, vegetables, fruit, nuts, cheap crockery, toys, almost everything except staple dry goods and groceries, selling to the poorer classes. To suddenly break up their business must produce great misery, and throw thousands upon the rates. Meetings have been held, and the Home Secretary appealed to; but the remedy is to build more markets. No city in the world is so badly provided. There is not one good market in this metropolis of three millions. One is now building at Smithfield. The best are crowded and shabby. Most are mere collections of narrow streets and hovels, and the most abominable nuisances. Now, before Parliament passed a law to sweep 50,000 traders out of the streets, it should have provided room for them elsewhere. If London had proper markets, street-trading would be unnecessary. A Royal Commission to examine the matter and and take testimony of leading costermongers would have been the proper course of proceeding.

FREE TRADE.

The *Leader* has also an observation on Trades' Unions and free trade to which I may advert, since my own observations on the subject have been sharply criticised. It says:

> "We are constantly singing the praises of Free Trade, and wondering at the benighted ignorance of the nations who allow Protection to keep his stifling grasp upon their throats; but when it interferes with the conflict between himself and his employer, the English workman becomes as sceptical about the advantages of free trade as a Chinese mandarin. Of course he approves of the repeal of the Corn laws. That is an application of free trade to his own advantage, as against what was once supposed to have been the interests of the landowners; but the moment it becomes a question of free trade in labor he denounces the system as oppressive to the laborer."

During my late visit to Manchester, I attended a Trades Union meeting at the Free Trade Hall, one of the finest of the great public halls in England, and heard a very eloquent lecture by Mr. ERNEST JONES, in defence of trades union principles, and the right of the workingmen to fix the minimum of wages. The remedy of Mr. JONES is the freedom of the land. One-third of the arable land in England, he said, was kept from culture by its aristocratic owners. If that land were brought under culture it would restore the relations of demand and supply in labor. But for how long? Mr. ERNEST JONES is a poet, and his picture of rural delights is very enticing; but the wooden-shod artisans of Manchester, who fill the streets with their clatter whenever the mills are not working, are not likely to turn agricultural laborers at ten or twelve shillings a week. That is *not* the remedy. The whole question must be seriously taken in hand by Parliament. It may not be the business of a government to find men work; but if it do not, the time is coming when men wanting work will take it upon themselves to find another sort of government. In spite of all theories, a government must do what the nation demands, or abdicate its functions.

FENIANISM.

While it is a question whether the four convicted Fenians shall be hanged at Manchester, the St. Luke's branch of the Reform League resolves that "the moral justification of Fenianism is to be found in the crimes of the British Government against our Irish fellow-subjects; that their implacable hatred of the governing classes of this country, as expressed in Fenianism, is, in fact, but the natural and inevitable result of their conduct toward them; and we neither believe in nor desire the cessation of that hatred and hostility, except by the redress of the wrong and injustice that have given it birth; but on the contrary, deem it our duty to openly express and avow our deep sympathy with and commiseration for those who have been forced by the accumulated crimes of our rulers into the adoption of those sentiments." This resolution, supported by bold and energetic speeches, was carried unanimously. It is difficult to say how far this kind of sympathy extends, but it is not peculiar to the working men, for Lord HOBART has written a letter to the *Pall-Mall Gazette* saying that the Fenian rescue at Manchester had so much of a belligerent character that it would be improper to execute as murderers those who were engaged in it. And if they are executed I believe that their deaths will be bitterly avenged. If avenged, then more may be convicted and executed, and so the bloody work go on. Under these circumstances it would be better for the English Government to follow the example of that of the Pope, which either has released or will soon release all its Garibaldian prisoners, while GARIBALDI himself, after all the bloodshed he has caused, is, it is said, only to be banished to America.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

We have had some discussion about an international copyright. The *Times* has been unpleasant about it. The Americans have been stealing brains for half a century, and are now complaining that some of their own are stolen. Mr. BOUCICAULT turns the tables upon them. If American publishers have taken the works of English authors without payment, English dramatists have lived upon those of France, stealing their works bodily, not only without payment, but without acknowledgment. American authors have had glory in England, if no cash. French authors have been plundered of both. "I take it," says Mr. BOUCICAULT, "to be a piece of unblushing effrontery, that we should cry 'stop thief' to America, when our hands are literally in the pockets of our neighbour, France." Good, every time, for Mr. BOUCICAULT.

MONADNOCK.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

French Official Report of the Battle of Mentana.

From le Moniteur, Nov. 10.

We publish the following telegraphic dispatches from Gen. FAILLY:

ROME, Nov. 9—10 A. M.

The insurrection had its quarters at Monte Rotondo. GARIBALDI had organized his bands, and personally superintended their concentration. It was time to act and to strike a vigorous blow. I directed upon Monte Rotondo a Pontifical column 3,000 strong, and a French column of 2,000 men (five battalions). The Pontifical column solicited the honor of making the principal attack; the French column, forming the reserve, supported the attack by a movement turning upon the two flanks. The allied troops, starting on the 3d of November, at 5 in the morning, found themselves at 1 o'clock in the presence of the enemy's advanced posts. A severe fight followed under the walls of Mentana, a strong and well intrenched village. All did their duty bravely. After four hours' fighting, night approaching, the Pontifical troops (the centre column,) supported by the wings (French troops,) made an attack on Mentana. Night coming on prevented them from completing their success. The two columns agreed to renew the attack on the following day.

On the 4th at daybreak a flag of truce was displayed. The garrison of Mentana to lay down their arms and to retire. Our troops immediately marched upon Monte Rotondo, which they found evacuated. The positions chosen by the enemy were very strong. Our losses were limited to two men killed, two officers and 36 men wounded. Those of the Pontifical army are heavier. It has had 20 killed and 123 wounded. On the side of the Garibaldians 600 dead remained upon the field of battle; the wounded are in proportion. The prisoners brought to Rome amount to 1,800, and 700 have been sent across the frontier.

Rome is completely released; the head of the insurrection is crushed. Discouragement prevails among the Garibaldians, and they cry out "Treason." On the contrary, there is joy throughout Rome; all anxiety has disappeared.

On Nov. 6 the Roman population gave a triumphal reception to the troops. Your Excellency will receive shortly a more detailed report. Our presence at Rome was urgently needed for its safety. I guarantee the security of the Pontifical States against the insurgent bands. Our Chassepôt guns have done wonders.

5 P. M.—Our troops have occupied Viterbo. The revolutionary bands had evacuated it. Our troops have been received by the population with frantic acclamations. All the houses were completely decorated with flags.

Garibaldi's Latest Proclamation.

Florence (Nov. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

Gen. GARIBALDI has issued the following:

CORRESE, Nov. 3.

TO THE ITALIANS: The Imperial and Royal intervention in the Papal territory has deprived our mission of its special object—the deliverance of Rome.

Consequently, we had taken measures to withdraw this day from the theatre of war in the direction of the Appennines. But the Pontifical army, being entirely released from the custody of Rome, barred the way with all its united force.

We were compelled to fight it, and if our position be taken into account, it will excite no surprise that we should not be able to gladden Italy with the tidings of a fresh triumph.

The Pontificals quitted the field of battle after having suffered very heavy losses; our own have also been large.

We shall now look on as spectators, and await the solution which our troops and the French army will give to the Roman problem, and, in the event of that solution not being in conformity with the wishes of the nation, the country will find within itself fresh forces to begin again, and solve the vital question by itself.

G. GARIBALDI.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Views of the Prussian Government as to the Intended European Conference.

Berlin (Nov. 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Prussian Government, being convinced that the joint occupation as well as evacuation of the Papal territory was tacitly agreed upon if not actually preconcerted by Italy and France, is naturally very cautious in its treatment of so enigmatical an affair. Hence, when Italy a few days ago solicited the good offices of Prussia with France, the petition was here regarded only as another attempt to bring on the Conference this Government had all but declined on direct application from Paris. A refusal was consequently dealt out in this quarter also. Prussia, it is evident, has no wish to lighten the difficulties of two Governments, one of which has uniformly observed an ambiguous attitude towards her, while the other, lately represented by RATTAZZI, her enemy, is now headed by MENABREA, the adversary of her friends among his countrymen. The better to understand the motives of this Cabinet it may not be unnecessary to revert to a former remark, and state in so many words that on Oct. 8 the Pope, through Prussian agency, was furnished with a copy of a treaty purporting to have been concluded about six months ago between M. RATTAZZI and NAPOLEON. The object of that secret agreement, and the reason of its being carried out by one only of the contracting parties, have been repeatedly alluded to. NAPOLEON, eager to secure allies against this Government at the end of the Seven Days' War, eventually cooled down, and did not know whether he would have occasion to use them; RATTAZZI, on the other hand, fearing that the game was up, on his own responsibility hastened to reap the reward of an assistance no longer demanded of him. He went to Rome, although he could no longer hope to render himself useful in Germany. On NAPOLEON objecting to this one-sided execution of the bargain, difficulties ensued, which, however, were speedily allayed by the wish, equally cherished on either side, to remain on tolerable terms. Such, at any rate, is the account given of the transaction in this capital. Under these circumstances Prussia does not see her interest in mediating a compromise which, while it would free both her would-be opponents from the lurking dangers of their present entanglement, would yet leave the weaker dependent upon the stronger, and in a situation to be once more used against her. She will, therefore, not attend a Conference for a partial redivision of the Papal States. She will not promote a measure conferring some more Papal Provinces upon the House of Savoy, and reserving the coveted city itself to the Pontiff to be again held out as a bait on some future occasion. Similar intentions are entertained by England and Russia. As to the Pope himself, so far from countenancing a compromise, he is unwilling to approve any arrangement that withholds from him an inch of his former domains. While, then, three of the great Powers, from a reluctance to benefit two, without any advantage to the European family as a whole, are averse from a Conference, the Pope's anger is likely to deter the smaller and Catholic States, who otherwise would have been ready to oblige France, and in doing so cut a figure in the world. It is difficult to foresee what will come out of it all. In all probability the matter will not be quickly arranged, but pass through a series of opposite phases, which will scarcely tend to keep the understanding between NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMMANUEL so perfect as in the main it is here thought to be. What is next expected at Berlin is that the French, after a delay just long enough to make it appear a voluntary act, will march out of Rome, and, leaving a few thousand men at Civita Vecchia, set sail for home.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Reception of the British Ambassador by the Emperor Napoleon.

From the London Times, Nov. 11.

His Excellency Lord LYONS, G. C. B., presented his *lettres de créance* to His Majesty the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON III., at 2 o'clock on Saturday, Nov. 9, in the Palace of the Tuileries. The day was, for a wonder, gloomy and foggy—an innovation on the weather which has lasted now for five or six weeks in Paris. Lord LYONS, who was dressed in the sumptuous State dress of an Ambassador, wearing his riband and orders, proceeded from the British Embassy in a magnificent State carriage belonging to the Emperor, with six horses. There were three State carriages, each drawn by six horses, attended by four footmen, with outriders in full Imperial livery. These carriages were occupied by the members of the Embassy at present in Paris, in full uniform, together with the officers of the Imperial Court whose duty it is to be present on such occasions. The Hon. JULIAN FANE, First Secretary, was in the first carriage with one of the Emperor's Chamberlains. Lord LYONS was in the second with the Introducer of Ambassadors. The *cortége* proceeded to the Palace of the Tuileries, the approach to which from the Carrousel was lined by a battalion of infantry of the Guard, with their band. The Cent Gardes lined the stairs of the Palace to the State Apartment, which were in gala order, and in procession, as customary, the Ambassador (who was received by the Grand Chamberlain) and his suite were led to the presence of the Emperor, who was dressed in the uniform of a General of infantry, and was surrounded by his Court. Lord LYONS read his speech on delivering his letters with great distinctness and dignity. He said:

SIRE: The Queen, my august Sovereign, in conferring upon me the signal honor of representing her near the person of your Imperial Majesty, has specially charged me to express again the sentiments of esteem and affection by which she is animated towards your Majesty's person.

The Queen commanded me at the same time, Sire, to recall to your Majesty all the desire which she experiences to see the glory of your reign, as well as the prosperity of the French nation perpetuated.

The cordial relations which already exist for so many years between the Governments of France and Great Britain, have powerfully contributed to the welfare of the two countries, and, I may affirm, to the happiness of the whole world. The orders of the Queen prescribe especially that I should spare nothing to maintain and consolidate these relations.

In placing in the hands of your Imperial Majesty the letters which accredit me to you in the quality of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, I urgently solicit your indulgence to the efforts which I shall not cease to make to merit your approbation.

The Emperor replied:

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR: I am touched by the sentiments which you express to me in the name of the Queen of England. I know their great value, and for my part I respond to them by a sincere attachment to her person and to her family.

From the commencement of my reign one of my constant preoccupations has been to maintain with Great Britain those friendly relations which have already borne so much fruit.

I do not doubt that you will employ yourself in maintaining relations so useful to the progress of civilization and to the peace of the world.

The remembrance of your father and your personal qualities assure to you among us the most sympathetic welcome.

Lord LYONS then returned to the hotel of the British Embassy.

BRITISH REFORM.

The Conservative Banquet at the Crystal Palace—Letter from Chancellor Disraeli.

From the London Star, Nov. 12.

The great Conservative Workingmen's Banquet, under the auspices of the London and Westminster Constitutional Workingmen's Association, took place at the Crystal Palace. It was a perfect success—that is to say, some fifteen hundred people who had had for the most part tickets given to them, were present. But there were scarcely a dozen workingmen there. Two workingmen were put up to speak, but one of them had to be put down by the brass band. Mr. R. N. FOWLER presided, and Lord JNO. MANNERS was the principal speaker. Mr. MOWBRAY, the Judge Advocate-General, also made a speech. The following letter was from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was addressed to Mr. WM. COTTER, Chairman of the London and Westminster Workingmen's Constitutional Association. It ran as follows:

SIR: I regret that I cannot dine with the London and Westminster workingmen to-day. I should have been honored and gratified by being their guest, but it is impossible. I approve of the purpose of their association, of which you are chairman, and of the means by which they are effecting it. *None are so interested in maintaining the institutions of the country as the working classes.* The rich and the powerful will not find much difficulty under any circumstances in maintaining their rights, but the privileges of the people can only be defended and secured by national institutions. There is also another reason why I am glad to see among the working classes an organization in favor of the laws and constitution of the country. *There are some symptoms of a lawless spirit among us at this moment,* which the lightheaded may be inclined to admire as proofs of the spirit of freedom. Nothing can be more fallacious. *Their tendency is hostile to freedom, and their consequences must be detrimental to our common rights.* In old days it was our pride that the constable's staff had more authority in this realm than the sabres and the muskets of the police of the Continent. It will be bad for us all if that constitutional conviction ceases to influence this country. It was a homage to law, which is the foundation of freedom. He who wars against order wars against liberty. I remain, yours truly,

B. DISRAELI.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Terrible Calamity at the Ferndale Colliery, in Wales—One Hundred and Seventy Lives Lost.

From the London Star, Nov. 12.

The most serious calamity that ever fell to the lot of South Wales in the way of colliery explosions happened on Friday last, the 8th inst., at the Ferndale Colliery, situated at the top of the Rhondda Valley, at Porth, on the Taff Vale Railway, and extending for about five miles by railway, but more by the highway. The colliery is one of the largest in the neighborhood, and belongs to Messrs. DAVIES & SON, the great coal owners of Aberdare, and gives employment to three hundred hands, men and boys. The pit was sunk about eight years ago to the four fathom seam, which is the famous Merthyr steam coal, at 300 yards from the surface, and the outpit is very considerable. It has communication with Cardiff by the Taff Vale Railway, but being at the top of the valley and alone, with the population entirely dependent upon it, there is no passenger train service, and it is consequently difficult of access, the road, or rather route, from Aberdare being simply a broken path over a steep and rugged mountain. The nearest railway station is five miles off. The village is of mushroom growth, having grown with the colliery. There are now about two hundred and fifty houses, including a considerable number of wooden shanties of the American type, but better constructed and far more comfortable. Every house is inhabited, and most householders have lodgers, the gross population of the village being about eight hundred. The village is named after the colliery, Ferndale, though it is better known in the locality as Blaenllechan. As far as communication is concerned it would appear that, although there is a means of getting the coal away, the inhabitants are shut out from the world between two ranges of mountains. The little village has been plunged into mourning by one of the saddest events that ever befel the district. On Friday morning and for several mornings previously there was a dense fog—so dense, in fact, that nothing could be seen a few yards off—and this heavy condition of the atmosphere had its deleterious effects upon the ventilation of the mine. About 170 men and boys went down to work on Friday morning, but it does not appear that any misgivings were entertained as to the safety of the pit, and things went on as usual until shortly after one o'clock a frightful explosion of firedamp took place, and in an instant the whole of the pit was in a blaze. The blast swept along the main drift, and extended into all the workings. The men at the bottom of the shaft—three employed to hitch the trams on the carriage—were blown away, two of them being killed, and the third escaping in the most extraordinary manner without much injury. The blast then ascended the shaft with a tremendous roar, and drove the men at the top from their posts. It was at once evident that there had been a great explosion, and messengers were sent off for the proprietors and to neighboring pits for assistance. The report spread like wildfire, and it was not long before the pit's mouth was besieged by an anxious and excited crowd of people who had dear friends at work in the pit. It was impossible to go down immediately after the explosion, but as soon as the air had cleared an exploring party descended, and returned with the intelligence that the workings had been terribly damaged and the ventilation interrupted. Measures were then taken for carrying the air forward, and after some delay several bodies were found, including that of Mr. WILLIAMS, the manager of the pit, who was among the killed. It was found that enormous falls had been effected by the explosion, and often the communication was entirely cut off by rubbish, which had to be removed before the bodies could be got at. The clearance of these falls occasioned a vast amount of delay and a corresponding amount of distressing suspense to the friends of the hapless workmen who were at the bank. About five o'clock on Friday evening only twenty bodies had been recovered, and although working parties were incessantly engaged in exploring the workings up to five o'clock on Saturday morning, only fifty-three had been got out. Of these, four or five were alive, but three in such an awful condition that in all probability their sufferings will soon be at an end. There then remained 120 in the working behind the falls, but unhappily the falls were so great and the air so foul that they are being cleared at the greatest possible difficulty and danger. The airways are absolutely blocked up, so that no hopes are entertained that a single individual of the 120 in the pit will be brought up alive. The air at the face of the rubbish is so bad that for hours together the workmen are obliged to grope in the dark, it being impossible to carry a light through the presence of so much carburetted hydrogen. Brattices were erected in various places, and even with these it was impossible to obtain a clear current of air to the front. The men, therefore, guided by Mr. CURNEW, of the Plymouth Collieries, Merthyr, and formerly head viewer of the Ferndale Colliery, continued up to the time we left the colliery (6 P. M. Saturday) to work most time in the dark. They were then on the Duffryn side of the pit, where twenty-five of the 120 men were entombed. About twenty yards of rubbish had then to be cleared before they could be taken out, but so slowly was the work being carried on that Mr. CURNEW did not think that under the most favorable circumstances could the bodies be reached before Sunday morning. It was not intended to attempt the clearance of the great hill in the main drift until the Duffryn side had been cleared, the chance of rescuing the men alive being hopeless, as the airways are all blown down and choked up with tons upon tons of debris. It is somewhat remarkable that between two of these fearful falls a couple of horses were found alive, and a hole having been made large enough to pass food and water into them it is expected that they will be recovered. No such air communication as that has been discovered in the debris which shut off the poor fellows in the main workings from the world outside. Some of the mining surveyors who have gone down the pit say that it will take at least a week to get out all the bodies. Mr. DAVIES, the proprietor, was down nearly all day on Saturday, and in the afternoon Mr. WALES, the Inspector of Mines for South Wales, arrived and went down. Of the whole number that were in the workings when the disaster happened—170—only two have escaped with little injury. Four or five were brought up alive, but with these two exceptions they were so dreadfully injured that it will be little short of a miracle if they survive. Up to 5 A. M. on Saturday fifty-three had been brought to the bank, of whom forty-nine were dead, some of them so horribly burnt as to have had all traces of humanity obliterated. The blow has fallen with dreadful effects upon some families. In one house a father and four sons lay stretched out; and in another, of six who went to work in the morning only one returned alive, and he was very badly hurt. In half the houses which were visited by the Coroner and jury on Saturday, the victims lay in pairs; and in other houses the women were waiting with woe-begone countenances the arrival of the corpses of their beloved ones from the fatal pit. Hardly one house out of every three will escape this awful visitation; and as the work-people there have gathered from the Merthyr and Aberdare districts chiefly, the excitement in those towns is immense. In most of the homes of the deceased there was much poverty and physical suffering apparent. In some cases the bodies lay on the floor, covered with sacks, just as they came from the pit. As to the cause of the accident, it would be hazardous to give any opinion, it being utterly impossible at this moment to say where the gas fired.

THE HONDURAS RAILWAY.

Proposed Loan for the Completion of the Road—The Question of Transit Across Central America.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 11.

A loan of £1,000,000 is proposed for an interesting project in connection with the irrepressible question of the transit across Central America. On this occasion the route is one of 230 miles through the State of Honduras, from Puerto Caballos, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, which, although much longer than that of Panama, has the advantage of saving 1,103 miles in the steam navigation between New-York and California and British Columbia. The allegation is that it can be constructed for £8,000 per mile, and, indeed, a contract has been entered into for its entire completion at that rate, including stations and rolling stock. Even at this low charge, however, the cost would be nearly £2,000,000, or double the sum now asked. To provide for the balance a novel, but legitimate, commercial plan has been agreed upon. The State of Honduras is to hypothecate all its domains and mahogany forests as security for the £1,000,000 loan and its redemption by yearly drawings within 17 years, and the proceeds of this loan are to make a section of the railway which will reach these forests and enable the timber to be brought down for shipment. According to the views of the projectors, ample funds will thus be supplied for all further wants. The bonds are to bear 10 per cent. interest, and to be issued at the price of 80, with a sinking fund of 3 per cent. per annum for their redemption at par. Each bond is also to be accompanied by a free share entitling the holder to a proportionate participation in one-half of the net profits of the railway for 15 years after the bond itself should have been repaid. In a speculative sense these terms appear attractive, but they require to be carefully weighed. Without any disparagement to the honesty of the intentions of the Honduras Government, it may be assumed that its financial ability is too weak and untried, while the experience of money lending to the small Republics of Central and South America has in a general way been too discouraging to cause any serious value to be attached to its guarantee of such a loan unless everything in connexion with it should go well. Still, with the facilities that exist for ascertaining positively whether the line can be built on the low terms named, and whether the timber described is actually available and is also of the asserted commercial value in the European and American markets, there ought to be sufficient certainty to place the matter in the position of a fair and rational venture. Both in London and New-York a conviction is very generally entertained among those of the mercantile classes by whom attention has been given to the prospects of the future traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific, that if every one of the routes from time to time suggested during the last twenty years—namely, the Atrato, the Chiriqui, the Nicaragua, the Honduras, and the Tenuantepec—were opened up, they would each have an extraordinary business, and would all yield rapidly increasing revenues. Any distrust that may be entertained with regard to them is solely in relation to the probabilities of there being a particle of good faith in the estimates on which subscriptions are invited, or a reasonable ground to believe that the funds will not be squandered in wholesale jobbery among promoters, engineers, and contractors. If these causes of want of confidence could be dispelled it might not be in vain, even at the present time, to attempt to obtain concurrence in enterprises such as this. The Panama line last year paid 24 per cent. in dividends, and gave in addition a bonus of 40 per cent. out of accumulated profits, and this in the face of the check to traffic by enormously high fares and the dangers of its notorious climate. Of the Honduras line it has been stated by Col. STANTON, who surveyed it with a party of Royal Engineers, that the harbors at both termini are unexceptionable, and that it can be constructed without any sharper curves or heavier gradients than are to be found in existing lines over which locomotives work without difficulty. It is the question of the mahogany forests on which more definite satisfaction is mainly required. The prospectus states that "careful estimates have satisfied the Honduras Government" on that point. But the estimates likely to satisfy a Government desirous of borrowing money are not necessarily convincing to the parties who are invited to lend it, and some well-considered statements from persons of repute in the trade should therefore be obtained. It may be hoped and expected that they would strengthen the claims of the enterprise to consideration. Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & Co., of Paris, are the firm by whom it is introduced, in conjunction with the London and County Bank on this side.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the Seat of War in Paraguay.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, Oct. 23.

The news from the seat of war in Paraguay tells of some heavy fighting upon the 24th of September and the 3d of October. On the morning of the former day a force of 800 Paraguayan cavalry, supported by a large force of infantry, appeared at the Estero Rojas with the evident intention of crossing it and falling on the great convoy proceeding on the day to Tuyu-Cué. This, however, the movements of a Brazilian brigade posted in cover to protect the convoy, disconcerted, and the convoy having passed beyond danger all the Brazilian troops, except the corps of cavalry stationed to maintain the ordinary communications between the camps, recrossed the estero, and were in march for their camp when an attack made upon the force left behind obliged them to return. A successful charge was made upon the enemy's cavalry, which was broken and driven upon his infantry, but heavy reinforcements from his intrenchments changed the aspect of the day, and the Brazilians, overpowered by numbers, were driven across the estero, over which the Paraguayans did not attempt to pass. The loss of the Brazilians was 418 men and officers, in killed, wounded and missing; that of the Paraguayans was unknown, as they remained with the field of battle.

For this unfortunate affair the Brazilian arms received ample compensation upon the 3d of October. At early morn upon that day a body of 1,500 Paraguayan cavalry issued from Humaitá with the intent of making a *coup de main* against the Brazilians stationed at St. Solano at the extreme right of the allied positions.

Such a move having, however, been anticipated, the Brazilians were on the alert, and the Marquis of CAXIAS himself proceeded to the threatened point, setting in motion the various corps detailed to aid the defence. On the arrival of these the Paraguayans were found maintaining a smart skirmishing fire with the Brazilian cavalry in occupation of the post, and were evidently trying to draw these within range of the cannon of the Paraguayan works. At a few shots from two Brazilian field pieces brought into range the Paraguayans drew back a portion of their force to the shelter of a wood, apparently declining battle, the Brazilian general equally objecting to attack them within reach of their fortifications. At this point the Marquis DE CAXIAS ordered the retreat of various bodies of his troops, and the enemy, tempted by the opportunity, suddenly issued from the wood and fell on the left of the retiring Sixth Division of cavalry. This resisted bravely and was strengthened with a brigade from the First Division while the Second, returning, charged on the enemy's rear. A severe fight ensued, but the Paraguayan cavalry, charged in rear and front and decimated by the heavy fire of the Fifth Corps of infantry, was routed with great slaughter, losing more than half its number, 535 of their dead having been counted on the field of conflict and 200 prisoners remaining in the victors' hands. Four standards, a quantity of arms, and most of the horses, were likewise captured. The Brazilian loss in killed and wounded is officially reported at 91 men and officers out of the force of 2,000 which was brought upon the ground.

On the same morning an Argentine cavalry picket of 45 men took a superior force of Paraguayan cavalry at a disadvantage, and succeeded in putting twenty *hors de combat* with the loss of only one Argentine wounded.

Pilar was not permanently occupied, as was stated in previous accounts, but it is said that Taye (or Itayu,) a place three miles below, which was reconnoitred when Pilar was taken, was to be, the river being there very narrow and the bluffs commanding the mouth of the Vermelho, flowing from the Chaco.

Cholera, in a milder form than before, was threatening the Allied forces, and deserters from Humaita represent it as being very destructive in the Paraguayan encampments.

The fleet continued in the same position, maintaining its fire on Humaita and Curupaity, with considerable effect on the former, it is said.

The state of matters in the western provinces had not changed. Varela was ravaging Salto, in whose capital forces were gathering to attack him, while in Mendoza PAUNERO was watching the threatened invasion of VIDELA from Chile. In Santa Fé the passing of the law establishing civil marriage had caused disturbances fomented by the clerical party.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN DESPAIR.

From the "Lover's Diary," by Alice Cary.

I know not what the world may be,—
For since I have nor hopes nor fears,
All things seem strange and far to me,
As though I had sailed on some sad sea,
For years and years, and years and years!

Sailed through blind mists, you understand,
And leagues of bleak and bitter foam;
Seeing belts of rock and bars of sand,
But never a strip of flowery land,
And never the light of hearth or home.

All day and night, all night and day,
I sit in my darkened house alone;
Come thou, whose laughter sounds so gay,
Come hither, for charity come! and say
What flowers are faded, and what are blown.

Does the great, glad sun, as he used to, rise?
Or is it always a weary night?
A shadow has fallen across my eyes,
Come hither and tell me about the skies—
Are there drops of rain? are there drops of light?

Keep not, dear heart, so far away,
With thy laughter light and laughter low,
But come to my darkened house, I pray,
And tell me what o' the fields to-day—
Or lilies, or snow? or lilies, or snow?

Do the hulls of the ripe nuts hang apart?
Do the leaves of the locust drop in the well?
Or is it the time for the buds to start?
O gay little heart, O little, gay heart,
Come hither and tell, come hither and tell!

The day of my hope is cold and dead,
The sun is down and the light is gone;
Come hither thou of the roses red,
Of the gay, glad heart, and the golden head,
And tell o' the dawn, of the dew and the dawn.

THE MURDERED ORDERLY.

From All the Year Round.

There was an Hungarian in my staff, a man closely bordering on middle age, and of extraordinary intelligence and information. He spoke five languages—his native tongue, English, French, German and Spanish—and possessed an extensive knowledge of the history of many lands. My first encounter with him in Australia was rather curious, and shows what singular coincidences will occur in life.

I had camped one evening, after many miles of travel, near a welcome water-hole, and was sitting on a log wearily waiting for the "billy" to boil, when a man rode up driving three horses before him. He saluted me in a slightly foreign accent, and was proceeding further on, when I told him that as tea was nearly ready he had better halt there. This is customary. God bless the gallant, the generous pioneer squatters of Queensland! I say it, not so much on account of their kindness to me, for they might be supposed to bestow it on account of the office I fill; but the weary traveler, high or low, is sure of a shelter and a hearty welcome to every comfort the station can bestow.

After he had unsaddled and let his horses go loose, our dialogue commenced.

"You look ill. Have you fever and ague?" I asked.

"Very bad, Sir; I am on my way to town for advice and change of air."

Here he commenced shivering violently, and I gave him a strong dose of quinine, which, with a hot cup of tea, gave him speedy relief. I sat up till a late hour that night, hearing passages of a life full of adventure and of struggle.

He had been an officer of cavalry, and had taken an active part under KOSSUTH, for whom he had boundless enthusiasm. My men had withdrawn to their own camp-fire, out of hearing; so his only auditors were myself and my boy. He was consequently unreserved in his communications. After describing a cavalry skirmish in which he had been wounded and taken prisoner, he proceeded to tell me he escaped in a manner almost miraculous, and landed on English soil without a sixpence in the world.

"Never shall I forget," he said, "the crushing feeling of loneliness which came upon me when night arrived, and when I saw others hurrying, after their daily business, to their happy homes in the crowded city. Weak and hungry, I knew I could not last long, and I laid myself down in an archway to die. The pangs of hunger, however, soon roused me, and I went to a shop and disposed of some of my clothes, whereby I was enabled to live for some days. I went everywhere seeking employment, as teacher of languages, as writing-master, as clerk, as porter, but all in vain. No one would believe my story, no one would employ me without a character. I showed my wounds. I asked shelter until I could produce credentials from Hungary. Fruitless. At last, when literally starving, I roamed into the country. I had never yet begged. I had always offered my services; but now pride began to break down, and I determined to become a mendicant. I approached a country house, and saw a very young man reading in a bow-window which was partly open. Three times I went within a few paces of that window, and three times I turned away, despairing. The young man, meanwhile, never raised his head, being absorbed in his book. Hunger spurred me on. I advanced, and said:

"'Help a poor man, Von Germaner?'

"The youth looked up, and said, hastily and angrily, 'No.' He was very handsome, and the angry look did not become him.

"Slowly and mournfully I retired; and, I think, for the first time since my exile, tears flowed from my eyes. Hardly had I walked a hundred yards, when I heard a hasty step behind me, and, on turning, I met the young man running without a hat.

"'Stop!' said he; 'I was infernally busy with a choral ode when you spoke to me. Are you really in distress?'

"'I am a beggar,' I said, bitterly, 'and my words are hollow, of course. The poor are always impostors—in the eyes of the rich.'

"'There is no of course in it,' he replied; 'hollow! Why, God knows, your cheeks are hollow enough. You are a real foreigner, too, and have read English authors, or you never would have used that word hollow as you did. Are you hungry?'

"'I have not tasted food for three days and three nights.'

"'Here!' exclaimed the young fellow, 'wait till I get my hat! Don't move from the spot!' And away he ran toward the house, leaving me wondering at his strange manner.

"In a few seconds he returned, breathless, and led me, with amazing rapidity, to a handsome hotel in the suburbs of the town. With wonderful speed a substantial meal was placed before me, and he made me swallow a tumbler of excellent sherry before he would allow me to say a word. Evening set in. We drew our chairs near the fire, and I told him the sad history of my country and my own. Never shall I forget the manly sympathy of that noble fellow. When I opened my closely buttoned coat, and showed him the newspaper I wore next my skin to serve as a shirt, he complained that he had got an infernal cold in the head, and commenced poking viciously at the coals in the grate. After a long pause he said:

"'Do you know any person in England who would be likely to be of service to you?'

"I said there was a relative of mine, well off, but he lived in a very distant town.

"'Well, now,' said he, 'look here: I am short of money. I have only got five pounds. Could you make your way to him with that?'

"I told him yes, but that I would rather take a trifle than put him to inconvenience.

"'Inconvenience be hanged!' he said. 'The devil! what is my inconvenience to the makeshift of a newspaper for a shirt?'

"He would not be refused. I had to take the money, and from that moment all went well with me. I fell in with a Captain of one of the Australian emigrant ships, who gave me a free passage. I became a shepherd in New South Wales, saved money, bought three thousand sheep, began to lose my health, came to Queensland for change, went far into the interior, got the post of subordinate overseer, stayed in that situation until last week, when fever and ague set in, and I am on my way to Rockhampton for medical advice."

"What is your name?" I asked.

"Frederic Wiener."

"No," I said, "your name is Miska Vensirdlen."

He started up from his seat, and peered into my face.

"No," he said, after a pause, "you are not my benefactor. I should know him if age had planted as many wrinkles on his face as there are leaves on this gum-tree. Yet you are like him. And, now that I think of it, the name of the Commissioner of this district is the same as his, and you are the Commissioner! Great Heaven! you cannot be he!"

"No," I replied; "I wish I were as good a man. He was my only brother. He showed me the letter you sent him before you sailed. You omitted to mention that you paid him the five pounds in little more than a year. I saw the letter of credit."

"Yes, sir, on the Union Bank. But he was surely not surprised on receiving it?"

"He was not; but we were—our family, I mean. We had not seen you. Why did you change your name?"

"All respectable foreigners do so, who look for a return to their native country. Where is your brother now, Sir?"

But he had only to look into my face to see the answer there.

"You need not tell me, sir, you need not tell me," he said, in accents of unfeigned sorrow, "that is one of my life's objects gone. Next to the happiness of seeing my native land again, I hoped to see him once more, and show him my gratitude."

Miska (or Michael, in English) stayed with me that night; and, as I had a vacancy in my staff, he agreed to engage in my service, merely to drive my horses while I was surveying and exploring. I knew I should cure him by a discreet use of quinine and chlorodyne, and I succeeded in doing so. Many a tale he told me of Hungary and of Deutschland, and many a happy hour we enjoyed at the camp-fire in the lonely melancholy bush.

One evening we came to a sheep-station, where we found two shepherds. We were informed by them that, four days back, when only one shepherd lived there, he saw a large mob of blacks at the creek to which he had gone down for water, and which was about a quarter of a mile from his hut. The blacks were all armed with spears, waddies (clubs for throwing,) nullah-nullahs (clubs for close combat,) boomerangs and tomahawks. He was without a weapon. They sent forward two or three gins (females) to him, but he waved his hand, said "Yambo," (begone,) and they stopped. He then retreated slowly to his hut, got the sheep secured in the yard, fastened the door of the hut, and, having previously possessed himself of his carbine, went off for assistance to the head station, sixteen miles off. An armed party started thence early in the morning, and found that the blacks had dug under the hut, and had taken flour and various other things. They tracked the savages for a long distance, until they came to rocky ridges, very thickly timbered, where they gave up the pursuit.

I had to follow this creek down, and I issued orders that no man of my party should go out of sight of the camp without a revolver. A few mornings afterward some of my horses were not to be found, and the men scattered themselves to look for them. All were at last brought in save Miska's. I pushed on with my son to the head station, which was eight miles off, leaving directions with my chainman to assist Miska. That same evening my party arrived, and camped near the station; but the horses were not yet found. My chainman came up, and reported himself to me, but Miska I did not see that night. Next day was Sunday. About 11 o'clock in the morning I went down to inspect my camp, and found that Miska had set off an hour before, expressing his determination to stay out until he found the animals. He took two or three days' rations, and told my chainman that he had his "shooting-iron" with him. He did not return that night, and next morning I had to set off with my party to complete the adjustment of boundaries. A good many days elapsed before I returned. In this interim two travelers saw a body floating in a very long water-hole near the place where I had last camped before I departed. This was the corpse of poor Miska, greatly decomposed, but not sufficiently so to conceal the spear-wound which had robbed him of his life—a coward-thrust in the back.

The word was passed from station to station, (there are but few in that remote nook of the earth,) and in a day or two, eight or nine determined men, mounted on splendid stock-horses, and guided by two tame blacks, were on the death-trail.

For about a mile and a half, their course lay through what is locally called "Old-man Triodia"—a sort of spinitex grass. It covers the whole surface of the ground, and is from three to four feet high. The blades are such strong prickles, that I have doubled thick mole-skin trousers four times—that is, made eight layers of the fabric—and yet have passed the spear-blades through them as swiftly as you pass a needle through cambric. But the blacks make their way through this obstruction with facility and speed.

The party now began to approach the watershed, which in that particular place was very wild and rough. Night drew on, and there was no appearance of the blacks. The traces were fresh. No fear was entertained of failure in coming up with them, and our friends quietly camped beside a rocky water-hole. Next day, at an early hour, they resumed their march.

Suddenly one of the black guides turned back to a squatter, and said, with great glee:

"Cobawn gin like along a billy-bong." (Plenty of gins near a water-hole.)

"Where that fellow, billy-bong?"

"Close up that fellow."

In a few minutes we had surrounded the gins, and the wretched creatures shrank cowering to the ground. They were at once secured.

Few white men slaughter gins, no matter how great the provocation. I have scarcely ever known them to be killed unless by mistake. Nevertheless, nothing is better established than the fact that they are infinitely worse than the males, as the instigators and the chief and primary agents of most of the outrages committed by the latter.

Many questions were asked of the gins by the guides, which they answered readily.

Next day the party struck sharp off to the north, over a high range covered with trees, and were surprised to find water in many clefts in the rocks, whereas a drought had prevailed for some time in the low country. It would seem that on this very high ground the spicula of the tree-leaves frequently attract the electricity of the clouds, and thus produce showers which do not reach the lowlands. The stony ground was very severe on the horses, for station-horses are never shod; their hoofs grow even too quickly, and often need paring. When night began to close in, the guides strenuously urged the party not to camp, but to follow them in silence. Some were opposed to this, but gave way; and at length, after emerging from a pretty thick shrub, they were gratified by the sight of numerous fires in a hollow about a mile off. On a dark night the fires of a camp of black fellows have an imposing effect. Each family have a number of small fire-sticks placed around them. When nearly extinguished, they can fan these up in a moment. I have often seen nothing but tiny sparks here and there, and in less than a minute have seen a mile of blazing lights.

The party tied their fasting horses up, and gave them a few bunches of herbage. They themselves took cold meat and "damper;" they could make no tea, as a fire would be discovered by the enemy.

Half an hour before dawn every man was on his horse, and moving toward the silent camp. Two went round by the right, and two by the left, and the rest went straight onward. Very quickly they advanced, and halted for a space, the blacks giving no sign; but at length, the day having now broken, the dogs of the savages began to bark, the blacks bounded to their feet, and found themselves confronted by foes in three directions. With a loud "whoop!" avengers were among them, shooting them down from the distance of a yard. One squatter saw a huge fellow with a map of Queensland (it had belonged to poor Miska) hanging down from his shoulders like an apron. He shot him through "Port Denison," which covered the region of the heart. The savages seeing there was little chance of escape, whirled their weapons in grim silence. They never think of submitting by word or question, any more than they expect that the "wallabies," on which they feed, will submit to them in the chase. Boomerangs, waddies, spears, flew thickly, but with little effect. A savage, seeing a rider about to cover him with a revolver, rushed forward, and dodged on either side of the horse's head in so surprisingly active a manner, that the rider, who was almost disabled in the left arm, could not fire without danger to the horse. Another squatter, seeing this, rushed forward to decide the affair, when the black suddenly sprang to the horse's tail and dodged about there, in like manner. It was not without great trouble that he was killed. Another squatter, having pushed a savage hard, the savage suddenly wheeled round and sent a waddy against his enemy's head with such violence as to knock him off his horse. In a moment the tomahawk was raised above the prostrate man; but, with the speed of lightning, the double-trigger "Tranter" was raised too, and with a guttural "owgh!" the savage fell dead.

Meanwhile the gins and the piccaninnies were flying about, shouting their shrill "e—e—e's," and "ow—ow—ow's," but it was over in a few minutes, and then the avengers began to reckon up their work. Eighteen blacks lay dead, and one piccaninny. Fierce gleams flashed from the white men's eyes when they came upon the dead child.

"Who killed this boy?" exclaimed one.

Of course no one had killed him, and, in fact, no one had meant to kill him. The boy had perished by a stray shot in the *mêlée*. Very few hurts had been received by the whites. On examining the blacks' camp, almost all of poor Miska's property was found; among other things, his check-book, but all the money he had had about him was gone. The piccaninnies were taken prisoners by the squatters, and shared among them: certainly a fate for the better in respect of the boys.

From one of these—some months afterward, when he could speak a little English—I received a mimetic description of Miska's death. The blacks of Queensland generally are perfect mimics. He described Miska's walking along with his erect, military bearing; then a sudden stop, and a peering look into the neighboring scrub, as though he had heard a noise, or seen something suspicious. Then he described the walk renewed, another stop, and a rather frightened look around; then, the sudden consciousness of being "circumvented" by the blacks, who now begin to appear from among the trees; then, the quick but bewildered turn to fly; then, a whir-r-r-r-r, and a boomerang strikes him on the temple; he reels, puts up his hand to wipe off the blinding blood, and sinks slowly to the ground. Then, the rush of the savages (silent as Fate) toward him. He struggles to his feet, and joins his two hands together. Then, came the halt of the wretches about ten yards from him; then, the poising of the spear, the hurtling of the missile through the air, the death-cry of my poor friend as it grided through his frame; his falling back, and the protruding spear supporting him for an instant; his rolling half round, and tearing up the grass; then, the blow on the head with a nullah-nullah. All this was shown to me with appalling effect, and, I have no doubt, with perfect accuracy.

HEART'S-EASE AND FORGET-ME-NOTS.

From All the Year Round.

Oh, wherefore dost thou mock my grief
With such sweet gifts as these?
For me, if I forget thee not,
There can be no "heart's ease."

To think of thee is still to love,
In vain to hope, to pine,
To dream a dream of blissful life
That may be never mine.

That heart doth scarcely live whose life
Is in the past, the lost—
The motions of a living death
Are all that it can boast.

The heart that glows with vigorous warmth
A living love doth need—
A quickening, ever-during hope
Its energies to feed.

Be not unkind to bid me go,
Yet bid me not forget;
Remembering thee, my life will be
But one long lone regret.

Thou would'st not wound my soul past cure,
Then rack me not with aught
That can bring back my grief and thee
To fancy, sense, or thought.

Take back thy flowers; if near thee, no
Forget-me-nots I need,
For in thine eyes, as blue as they,
The sweet request I read.

Take back thy flowers; for by thy side
The dreariest scene can please;
And, parted from thee, Eden's self
For me hath no heart's ease.

Oh, take them back, and give to me
Thine own sweet self in place;
I seem to feel their meaning most
When gazing on thy face.

TWO MONTHS IN NEW-YORK.

BY JOHN OXENFORD, ESQ.

From the London Leader.

If at at a good New-York restaurant you wish to open your dinner, after disposing of the prelude of oysters, with a soup of stout consistency and savory quality, strongly contrasted with the insipid green turtle, let that soup be ochra. The name is derived from a vegetable which forms one of the chief ingredients, and which, in its cooked form, looks like thin slices of celery cut at right angles to the axis of the stalk; but the whole compound is highly to be recommended, and, though its name is of vegetable origin, it is decidedly animal in its nature.

Yes: summing up all, I will say—first half a dozen oysters, then ochra soup, then a soft-shell crab, (best of all,) then some sort of meat, then a dish of Indian corn, and then (say) peaches and cream, which is an ever-popular desert, and there's a tolerable bill of fare; but don't expect too much from the butcher's contribution. The American meat, like the American people, lacks fatness, and is somewhat dry in the mouth.

The Indian corn stands high among the peculiar dainties of the New World, and appears in divers shapes; but the real epicure orders it to be brought up in its green state, plain-boiled, butters it liberally, peppers it profusely, and eats it off the cob, which he holds in his fingers. Whether this corn, which we could have at will if we wanted it, could ever become equally delectable to the English I doubt, inasmuch as a taste for sweet vegetables is with us comparatively rare, and ardent lovers of parsnips are an exception to the general rule. But the American has generally a sweet tooth. He affects large wedges of various pasties, which he calls "pies," and which are richly stuffed with peaches, huckleberries and blackberries, the latter fruit being not only plentiful to the extent contemplated by FALSTAFF, but bigger than the largest mulberries. Sweet potatoes, yellow in their hue, and dry to the tongue, are therefore greatly to his taste; but they would be scarcely tolerated here.

Vegetables are various, and the kinds unknown to London are numerous enough. The egg-plant and the squash, plain-boiled, are anywhere to be had, and the "succotash," a mixture of Indian corn and beans boiled together, is one of commonest *hors d'œuvre*. Potatoes, ordinary as well as sweet, are largely consumed, and without slices of them fried an American will not deem his breakfast complete. Great pleasure too is taken in the tomato, which, while used for sauces as in England, is most popular when cut up raw in slices. A dish of these is an extremely pretty object, and with its bright scarlet color would enter well into a picture of fruit, to which melons might be added in any required quantity. Altogether, indeed, the vegetable *cuisine* of New-York is picturesque.

Among the substantial national dishes consumed by the humble feeders is "pork and beans," a somewhat coarse, but by no means despicable compound. In the principle of its composition it may be similated to the old English "Toad in the Hole," while its materials are certainly different, for it consists of a number of small pieces of salt pork embedded in a mass of broad beans, the whole being baked together after the fashion of a rice pudding to be eaten cold. "Pickled pigs' feet" are also largely in request, and when on hand are honored by the appearance of an inviting placard. These are substantial articles, including the shank as well as the feet, and are therefore much larger than the English "pettitoe," but they derive their distinctive relish from a slight application of vinegar. With us pickle, as applied to meat, refers to salt only; in America the word, in all cases, is associated with acidity. Pickled tongues, pertaining to pigs or sheep, are to be found at the bars of the theatrical restaurants, which, by the way, are much more largely patronized than the saloons of the English playhouses. Between the acts of the piece the American repairs as naturally to the bar as the Frenchman to his café. Boiled salted beef is usually called by the old-fashioned name—"corned beef."

Drinking is dear—very dear; but high as the excise duty is, nothing can repress a taste for "liquoring up," in every class save that which professes teetotalism. And the phrase almost always refers to spirits, either taken simply with water, or forming a chief ingredient of those compound drinks which are among the institutions of the New World. Who shall enumerate all the permutations effected in the mixture of whisky, brandy, eggs, bitters and ever-present ice, especially if to the spirituous are to be superadded the vinous compounds? Cocktails of whisky, brandy or gin, brandy-smashes, mint-julips, milk-punch, egg-noggs, sherry-cobblers, claret-punch—all have their admirers, and are all more or less alike in principle, with the exception of the milk-punch and egg-nogg, which latter is a sort of iced flip. Popular suffrage is, I think, in favor of cocktails as a proper thing to take at the bar as soon as convenient after breakfast.

The ordinary whisky cocktail is composed of the spirit, a few lumps of ice, an infusion of bitters, and a particle of lemon, the whole drink not exceeding the cubic contents of a wine glass. Here, indeed, is the solution of the enigma that the Americans drink so often and yet are so rarely found in a state of disgusting inebriety. They are not great topers, but frequent sippers.

The barkeepers of New-York look wistfully at the English tavern practice of vending liquors by the measure, and complain that the sale by "drinks" often interferes sadly with their profits; for when the so-called "drink" consists merely of spirits and water, the customer has a right to help himself, and the strength of his tipple has nothing to do with the scale of his liabilities. The mixture of the compound "drink" is, of course, in the hands of the vendor.

Much as the Americans are misrepresented in the Old Country—and that they have been grossly misrepresented there is no doubt—their addiction to one habit, vice if you will, which sounds especially horrible to European ears, is general, beyond the power of exaggeration. They chew tobacco almost universally, and they expectorate to an extent which renders the spittoon a much more common article of household furniture than in Europe. I have seen the office of a respectable lawyer, in which every clerk had one of these useful specimens of earthenware placed against his stool, and ever and anon took his quid of the fragrant weed from his box with a business-like air that accompanied the dip of his pen into the ink. I have seen innumerable packets of tobacco heaped up on the shelves of a suburban beershop, and have naturaly surmised that at least a portion of this was intended for the repletion of pipes. But soon I heard the proprietor explain that he kept cigars only for smoking, and that all his store of the unmanufactured weed was intended for mastication only.

Nevertheless, in spite of the practice of the quid among all classes, I feel convinced that a time will arrive when an opulent American will no more think of chewing tobacco than a modern English country gentleman does of bull-baiting. There is evidently a very strong notion among the most inveterate chewers that the practice does not elevate them in the eyes of foreigners, and, whereas the Americans are, in most cases, a bold, frank people, who look sharply at your face when they converse, there is an evident timidity on the subject of tobacco when they are conversing with Europeans. The choice morsel is, if possible, thrust furtively into the mouth while the eye of the European is turned to an opposite direction, and its presence is only to be detected by an undulating movement in the cheek. Observing this, I once asked a most affable gentleman with whom I was conversing, whether he chewed, and my question was answered with a hurried answer in the affirmative, followed by an emphatically expressed hope that it did not annoy me. Of course it did not, as I cheerfully asserted; but I felt that I had better not have expressed my desire for information.

On the other hand, if you really want to have a good open idolator of the quid, address yourself, not to a native American, but to an Englishman who, not having thriven greatly at home, has made himself comfortable in the New World, and has ardently embraced all its institutions, social and political. Ask such a man if he smokes, and he he will heartily reply: "Of course I do—am I not an American citizen?"

Don't believe all you hear about the extreme tetchiness of our cousins, and their anxiety to extol their own country at the expense of every other. It may have been true once, and it may be true with respect to some parts of the Union; but it is not true with respect to New-York now. I went into all sorts of company, and was everywhere treated with respect; but I never was asked the question, "How do you like our country?" with which every foreigner expects to be assailed. Nay, I am certain that if I had avowed that I did not like it at all, and given a decent reason for my dislike, the question would have been fairly debated on both sides without loss of temper. Here's a case in point: The postal system between America and Europe is efficient enough, and if you send a letter from New-York to London, you may calculate, weather permitting, the date of its arrival. Otherwise is it with a letter destined to reach some place within the precincts of the City itself. Post an epistle directed to Wall-street, the Threadneedle-street and Lombard-street of New-York, in a box not above half a mile distant, and let it be addressed to the most eminent merchant, banker, or broker, and the chance is that he will not receive it till the following day. Hence the almost universal practice of employing special messengers, answering to our old light porters, where any important business requiring speed is concerned.

Suffering the inconvenience of this system, or rather no system, two or three times, I execrated the internal postal arrangements of New-York in no measured terms, and loudly extolled the frequent "deliveries" of London. Now a thorough American, of the type represented by the normal European traveler, would, under these circumstances, have been highly enraged, and have fiercely demonstrated that as the happiness of a nation depends on the scantiness of its history so is the prosperity and grandeur of a city indicated by the infrequency of its postal deliveries. But no such figure arose. The merchants and bankers perfectly sympathized with my execration, and envied the Londoner with his complete postal system.

Another case: On one occasion I left my purse in my bedroom, and the door of the room unlocked. The landlady of the hotel, a grand, intelligent lady, (of whose thoroughly American origin there could be no doubt,) came into the breakfast room with the purse in her hand, imploring me never to leave anything about, and, above all, invariably to lock my door; "for," she added, "recollect you are not in England, but in New-York." Now this certainly did not look like an undue elevation of the New World at the expense of the Old.

By the way, having strayed into the hotel, let me give a word to the hotel-boy, a very useful institution, unknown to the English. At very large hotels there are about seven or eight boys, whose ages range from ten to fourteen, and who are ready to execute in a twinkling, every conceivable order. You could not well ring your bell in London and ask the waiter to run out and buy you a newspaper or some fruit from a stall, or a bunch of dog's meat, or to ascertain the exact hour by the nearest church clock; but all this will be cheerfully done by the hotel-boy, who will even feel rather glad than otherwise for the unremunerative job. These boys are under a somewhat severe discipline, and for the slightest fault are dismissed at the shortest possible notice; but this does not at all blunt their native spirit, and they display in their faces, and in their short answers, a degree of precocity which almost looks terrible to European eyes. "Why do you boys all have your hair cropped so short?" This was a question put by me to an urchin who looked about twelve years old. "To make us look like returned convicts," was the ready reply.

THE DECAY OF THE STAGE.—Perhaps one of the greatest delusions of the day is, the pleasant delusion that there exists a "sound healthy taste" for the drama, and that now, if ever, are the palmy days of the stage. The number of theatres, the state of the profession—like every other, overcrowded—the perfection to which scenery and machinery have been brought, the salaries, and the crowded houses, are substantial evidence of this palminess—an epithet which somehow has been considered the special property of things theatrical. With pieces "running" 100 and 200 nights, with such triumphs of "realism" as coal-mine shafts, water caves, set streets, city offices reproduced; and, above all, conflagrations, house-burnings, that to the eye can hardly be distinguished from the original models, with water, fire, ice, grass, imitated perfectly, and with the easier resources, where it can be done, of bringing the real objects themselves on the stage, things surely ought to look palmy. Yet it may be declared that if we were to take the sense of the profession generally, managers and actors, it would be admitted that decay is setting in. The mechanists, scene painters and actors—they are named according to their proper precedence—are at this end of their tether. They have exhausted their fertile fancy. The burlesque "arrangers" and actors have contrived every conceivable physical extravagance within the compass of "breakdowns," low dresses, goddesses looped up at the knee, parodies of songs, &c. The mythology is run out. The opera stories are done. So, too, with scenic effects. In real life there are only half-a-dozen tremendous and dramatic physical catastrophes which can confound and surprise. When we have seen a fire, an earthquake, a breaking of the ice and drowning, an accident, very few things remain either difficult to imitate or likely to astonish. We have had all this. But one "sensation" effort remains untried, the hint of which is at the service of the skillful playwright—the running off the line of a train, and its being precipitated over a bridge. What will come next? It must be something of this "school," new, but of lower interest, in which case our excitement will be languid. The man who has drunk brandy always, will find tea insipid. So with the breakdowns, the dressing, the mythology, and the vulgar parodies of songs. They can only reproduce now. By-and-by even the admirers of this class of entertainment will find that the stage has grown dull. But for others, who expect another sort of entertainment, it may be fairly asked, is not the stage dull now? How many are there who set out for the night's amusement, with a complacent alacrity of anticipation, as JOHNSON might say, and by 11 o'clock are suffering a strange agony, compounded of tediousness, fatigue, a sort of eternal weariness, and a sense that the whole will never end! Of course we hear laughter and sounds of enjoyment in the body of the house; but it must be remembered that here are persons who have been working hard all the day and all the year, and to whom, perhaps, the annual visit to the play-house, the sight of the company, the lights, the gay scenery, is a treat. The cheap test of what is called a run now-a-days is no evidence of a flourishing profession. A certain class of people must go to the theatre to fill in their evenings; and, above all, it must be remembered that the London theatres are the theatres for the kingdom, and that the audience are changing every night. The manager is catering for England, Ireland and Scotland, and a sprinkling from the Continent. This is another result of a fatal centralization, and, it may be added, of the "sensation" system now in fashion. These costly spectacles will not pay unless exhibited for so many hundred nights. Sight is a much more costly sense than hearing; the eye is more extravagant than the ear, as any manager knows; but no manager has discovered as yet—none at least have had the courage to act on the discovery—that the mind is the cheapest of all to entertain. This we will understand presently. But as to this decay what is the sense of the profession? It will tell us that "it is going to the bad;" that the stage is going down, but that actors are flourishing. Salaries are high and well paid—to "stars." The profession, they will tell you, is in confusion. It is a scramble. Neither training nor genius tells. The fellow of yesterday—raw, untutored—has the same chance as the old hand of ten or fifteen years. Like the laborers in the vineyard, those who come last are paid as liberally as those who have worked all the day long. And, it may be asked, why not? Good looks and a handsome face and a pert voice do not improve by service—are rather in better condition the first day. A tyro of a week's standing can wear a short dress as well, if not more becomingly, than a lady who has served in the ranks. A few weeks' training will teach the steps of a break-down. In short, the physical gifts which sensation requires are found by nature.—*St. Paul's for November.*

AN ALGERIAN BATTLE.—Shortly after entering the wood of Muley Ismail, the leading companies opened fire on what they conceived to be a straggling party of the Arabs. The fire was vigorously returned. Presently cavalry appeared. It was ABDEL KADER's advanced guard, coming from the Sig. In a few minutes the French were furiously attacked in front and on their flanks. The suddenness of the onset, the thickness of the wood, and the undulating nature of the ground, which tended to conceal the real number of the enemy, combined with the shouts and cries by which the Arabs sought to magnify their number, all contributed to shake the steadiness of the French column. In vain were certain changes in its formation attempted—the rear battalions ordered to close up, the centre compacted, and the cavalry thrown out. In a short time the whole body was thrown into confusion, the cavalry driven in, and the infantry and artillery were only able to fire their discharges at random. For awhile the Arab attack seemed to relent. The French now broke from their ranks. The provision-wagons were seized and emptied; the wine-casks were staved in. All ate and drank ravenously. At length, by the greatest exertions on the part of the officers, some sort of order was restored, and an onward movement was effected. The banks of the Sig were reached about sunset, and there the French column encamped in solid square. Fortunately for the French, the main body of ABDEL KADER's army, approaching by forced marches from Tlemsen, had been obliged to halt for a short repose some two leagues higher up the stream. The French, for that night, had a respite. At dawn of day TREZEL commenced a retreat; but ABDEL KADER had not been inactive. By a rapid night march he had succeeded in placing himself on the enemy's line of communication with Oran. Trezel was in no condition to fight his way, and took the direction of the seaport town of Arzew. Knowing the difficulties of a direct movement in that point—part of the intervening country being almost impassable to wagons and artillery carriages—he determined to turn the Armian Mountains, and to emerge on the plain of Arzew by the defile of the Habra, where that river Habra changes its name to that of the Macta. ABDEL KADER, seeing the direction the French were taking, at once divined their object. If he could only occupy the defile of the Habra before they reached it, he knew they would be at his mercy. But the distance was too great for infantry to accomplish in time to effect his object. Selecting a thousand horsemen, he ordered each rider to mount a foot soldier behind him, and gallop to the spot. This lucky inspiration was crowned with complete success. The French, after patiently toiling across the plain of Ceirat, harassed all the way by the Arab cavalry, entered the defile about midday. To their surprise, they found the slopes on either side of them bristling with arms. As they proceeded huge pieces of rock were hurled down upon them. While the French skirmishers were occupied during two hours in bravely but slowly opening a way, ABDEL KADER, with his whole army, closed in upon them from behind. Their rear guard, fearing to be cut off, pushed on confusedly to the front. Part of the ambulance and artillery took ground to the right, and got swamped in a marsh. The artillerymen cut their traces and fled. Regiments got intermingled. Companies and sections of companies rushed here and there for places of shelter or escape. Luckily for them, the Arabs were too much occupied in plundering and stripping and slaying the wounded, to follow them into the nooks and corners in which they had sought for refuge. Many, trying to swim the river, were carried away by the stream and drowned. Night came on. The crushed and mutilated mass dropped away toward Arzew in disjointed fragments of helpless and bewildered fugitives. The Arabs knew no bounds to their exultation. Shouts of joy resounded, and the glare of torches flashed to and fro in the defile all through the night. An aerial spectator might have seen one part of it occupied with busy spectators. Drawing near, he would have seen something growing up from the ground, like a pyramid. Bending down and listening, he would have heard frantic cries of "More heads, more heads!" A closer inspection of this work of art would have revealed to the astonished gaze hundreds of French heads piled up promiscuously. ABDEL KADER rode toward the place at midnight. He reined up, and paused for a while in silent and painful contemplation. His soul revolted at the ghastly trophy. For the moment he was powerless; but as he passed on, he resolved in his mind that this should be the last of such barbarities.—*Life of Abdel Kader. By Col. Churchill.*

A PORTRAIT OF HENRY MARTYN.—To the religious world he is known only as a missionary, one with all the zeal of XAVIER, who, had he not died ere his prime, would have attempted greater things. But Rev. HENRY MARTYN was a chaplain and servant of the Company of Merchants, and went out to fill the narrower function of preacher to the Europeans of Dinapore. MARTYN, however, could never have remained at such a post, decided as the necessity for a man so earnest and single-minded was in those times among the English residents and officials. Previously the chaplains had attended to their spiritual duties as the merest matter of course, and employed every opportunity to enrich themselves, so as to return early in life to Europe with a fortune realized. One, after a service of little more than twenty years, carried home a fortune of £50,000; another, after thirteen years' service, took with him from Calcutta £35,000; and another, at the end of ten years, had amassed £25,000. At the later period they were less successful in money-making, but scarcely more profitable as members of the faith and ministers of the Gospel. MARTYN's example and pulpit addresses were not welcome among men who had too often neither religion nor learning. But useful as the labors of the gifted and enthusiastic pupil and friend of SIMEON would have been in this more limited sphere, his soul was consumed by a larger passion. He had been fired to deeds of Christian heroism by the life of DAVID BRAINERD, first and best of missionary works, and his physical decay alone prevented him from being literally the Apostle of India. He began his life there with this great advantage, that it was quite impossible to doubt his entire sincerity. He had abandoned the certainty of the highest successes at home for the rough duties and privations of a messenger of the faith among the least known of the heathen races. Such a man was not to be scoffed at, and soon established a great influence over all conditions of Englishmen in India. His character was a curious combination. He possessed undoubted courage, as well as powers of self-denial, as his journey to Persia showed; yet his correspondence with Miss LYDIA GRENFELL—surely the most extraordinary love-passage on record—showed a morbid timidity and indecision least to be expected from such a man. His "beloved Lydia" occupied all his heart, and still he could write to her asking her to join him in India as his wife, calmly and deliberately proposing to her more on the ground of expediency than of affection. Miss GRENFELL, just as calmly deliberating upon her prospects, declined to go to India, though holding herself pledged to the lover who "thus halted between two opinions." It is at this stage of his short career that MARTYN speaks of misanthropic disgust with the world, and turns round to apply himself more earnestly to his translation of the Scriptures. It was after he had become convinced of the deep-rooted existence of the family disease in his frame—an affection of the lungs—that he prepared for the journey to Persia which has given his life its romance. MARTYN died at 32, at Tokat, whether by the plague, or the disease which had been slowly and surely bringing him down to the grave, is uncertain. If this memoir rather fails to sustain the estimate previously formed of the greatness of his character, no language could over-depict his holy enthusiasm and continuous self-sacrifice.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

SALMON FISHING.—The highest ambition of the angler is to catch a salmon, and toward this end his preliminary practice with trout will be of good service. In fishing for salmon he will use a heavier rod, and must cast with two hands instead of with one. The great weight and muscular power of the fish will also call into exercise all his skill and all his judgment. Not only is the salmon strong, but he is also crafty and many are the ruses he will try before he resigns the struggle. He will leap into the air; he will go straight away and attempt to get rid of the hook by sheer strength; he will rush suddenly straight toward the angler, and then turn as suddenly, in hopes to snap the line; he will lie at the bottom like a stone, and sulk; he will twist the line round rocks, and then pull hard till it is broken. The angler must be prepared for every movement of the fish, nor must he spare his legs at the expense of his line. When he leaps the line must be kept slack; when he is down in the water again it must be kept tight; wherever he moves the angler must follow him, and never allow him to have a yard more line out than is absolutely necessary. When he is making for falls or rapids, or other places where he cannot be followed, it must come to a pitched battle. Either he must be forced to change his route, or, as Mr. FRANCIS, in his recently published book, politely expresses it, "the connection between the fish and the angler will probably cease." When he sulks at the bottom stones may be thrown at him, or, if near enough to the bank, he may be prodded with a pole or gaff-handle, or a leaden ring may be clasped round the line, and allowed to slide quietly down on to the salmon's nose. And if this last insult does not rouse the wrath of the river king, he must be not only sulky but tame of spirit also. If all his artifices are patiently and skillfully combated he will finally become the prize of the angler; but if he has any rocks to favor him, or even a clear run of water of sufficient expanse, he may escape even from the most skillful artist.—*Saturday Review.*

LABOR SONG.

From an Unpublished Poem by D. O'C. Townley.

Who frowns at Fortune? Faith, not I,
Tho' wild the maze I've threaded;
No soul is mine to shrink and sigh,
If toil and I be wedded.
Among yon crowd of seeming blest,
The world's proud gifts arrayed in,
Are hearts to envy, for its rest,
This clod I put my spade in.
We'll toil away then while we may,
Nor sigh for riches, neighbor!
The saying's meet: Oh what more sweet
Than bread of honest labor?

Oh, aye! if we had wealth, I know
We'd soon learn how to use it,
And just as likely, too, I trow,
Like others soon abuse it;
For Fortune's smile, 'tis often shown,
To shameless deeds will lure men,
Whom, ten to one, the world had known
But, at the worst, as poor men.
We'll toil away, then, while we may,
Nor sigh for riches, neighbor.
The saying's meet: Oh! what more sweet
Than bread of honest labor?

Toil on, toil on, thy mission do,
Nor ever blush to name it;
If right, t'will ne'er bring blame on you,
And you alone can shame it.
While courting not the rich man's nod,
Each envious feeling smother,
Yet never fail to break the rod
Tho' the tyrant be a brother!
We'll toil away then while we may,
Nor sigh for riches, neighbor,
Yet never swerve, whoe'er we serve,
From the rights of honest labor.

THE ROMANS AT HOME.—The working-classes are not only idle and indolent, but proud, foolishly addicted to show, and the most inveterate of gamblers. The sowing and reaping of the crops, the pruning of the vines and gathering of the grapes—in fact, every process appertaining to agriculture—is performed by strangers, who arrive in shoals at harvest time, seeking employment; the farmer himself merely superintending the operations, as he considers labor quite beneath him. An anecdote, for the truth of which I can vouch, will exemplify their *hauteur*. An under-clerk in the Post-office who had stolen letters, was prosecuted and imprisoned, his wife being left in absolute destitution. A friend of mine, having discovered that the wretched woman had lived for a fortnight on one sou's worth of coffee a day, instantly took steps for her relief. She was received into a convent, and most kindly treated; but the nuns assured him her pride was so great that they could never induce her to make her own bed: she looked on, with her arms folded across her breast, while they performed the work she should have done for herself. When any of them accumulates a petty saving, it is no sooner won than spent—one-half in the hire of a carriage to drive about with their families on a Sunday, and "make," as they term it, "a respectable appearance;" the remainder of the treasure being invested in the purchase of lottery tickets; and should the money for these purposes not be forthcoming from other sources, they will not hesitate to take even their bed-clothes to the *mont-de-piété* to procure it. The drawing of the lottery takes place on every Saturday, at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. A balcony on the first floor, highly draped with tapestry, is occupied by two Bishops, two trumpeters, a clerk, and a boy belonging to one of the religious orders. The Bishops stand at either end, and in the centre is a machine exactly similar to those used for roasting coffee, except that it is composed entirely of glass, through which all it contains is distinctly visible to the crowd which fills the large place in front, and every street opening upon it from which a sight of the operation can be witnessed. All being duly prepared the trumpeters sound a merry note; the machine is repeatedly turned by the Bishop on the right hand, so as to mix its contents, and then the boy, raising his arm to its full height, and presenting his open hand to the multitude before him, passes it slowly over his head until he touches his left shoulder, then moves it back again and draws a ticket, which he hands to the Bishop beside him, who, after opening it and announcing the number, hands it to the prelate at the other end, who proclaims the number again, when it is registered in a book by the clerk, and then placed in a glass case for public inspection. The boy is entitled to a crown for each unit in the number of the first ticket he draws; that is to say, if it be number two, he receives two crowns, and should it be number seventy, seventy. The first step in the proceeding, therefore is awaited with marked interest. As each prize is announced the bugles play with increased vigor, until the formalities of registering and inclosing the ticket in the glass case are concluded. As the drawing proceeds the agitation among the mass of subscribers below, composed of all ages and both sexes, who are awaiting the result of their speculations, increases in intensity. The fortunate winner of some four scudi—about seventeen shillings of our money—receives the warm congratulations of his neighbors; and after being embraced by his relatives and friends proceeds forthwith to engage a voiture, in which he and his family take a drive on the Pincio, to enjoy the fruits of his success; while the disappointed again betake themselves to the bureaux, to expend perhaps the last penny they possess in the purchase of other tickets, buoyed up with the hope that their luck may be better another time.—*Belgravia for November.*

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S SEASIDE DRESSES.—The Empress of the French lately, at Biarritz, wore some exquisite dresses. On her arrival she was attired in a black silk upper robe, over a golden maize-colored silk rep petticoat; a short black silk paletot, rayed with gold thread; and on her shoulders rested for an instant a magnificent Cashmere shawl. The day after her arrival she appeared in a costume of Bismarck brown silk, over a petticoat of silk rep a shade darker than the dress, and without trimming of any kind. A dinner dress which she wore was of white satin, extremely thick in its texture, and embroidered with flies made of the humming-bird's wings, with heads of gold and tiny jeweled eyes. A collarette of emerald and gold bees, and a tiny humming-bird of green and gold nestled among the short curls at the side of the head, which was also enriched by a bandeau of emeralds and diamonds. Truly a robe fit for an empress, but not exactly one to be imitated by any with less than a royal revenue.—*Ladies' Treasury.*

A VIGOROUS THRUST.—I met the charge with a well-directed spear, and it entered between the neck and the shoulder. As I got out of the way, I was unable to withdraw the weapon, and accordingly left it standing out in front, well fixed in his body. I should perhaps have been justified in using my revolver now, as I had no other means of polishing off the boar. But then I thought he might not be wounded to the death, and so I had some compunctious visitings on the subject of employing firearms. The unfortunate beast again got under weigh, and made for the thicker part of the jungle; but the spear still remained fixed, and at every stride the end, bending from its own weight, and swinging from side to side, struck a bush or a stone, or jammed against the ground, and each blow thus received served to drive it in further and further. The boar made many efforts to seize it in his mouth, but, owing to its position, could not grip it. This went on for a short time, till at last the point of the spear protruded near the tail, the entire length of the body being thus perforated. He now lay down, and I approached close. With a boar's pluck he once more got on his legs, and made an effort to charge; but he was quite exhausted, and fell down. Seeing that the affair was nearly finished, I drew my revolver with the double object of putting the poor beast out of pain and of letting my men know where I was. Accordingly I fired at him, and made, I must confess, a most palpable miss. However, before I decided to try another barrel, the pig gave a last grunt and expired, being in a measure his own executioner. My men soon came up, and were astonished at the vigor of the thrust which had so completely traversed the boar. I heard them remarking on it, and on the extraordinary strength I must be possessed of to deliver such a blow. Knowing this, I was not altogether taken by surprise when a vakeel from the rajah visited me that evening and complimented me on my success, and the mighty force with which it had been achieved.—*Hog-hunting in the East, by Capt. J. T. Newall.*

THE BANK-NOTE LIBRARY.—The library of canceled notes covers an enormous area under the offices of the Bank of England. These catacombs are filled with wooden racks, in which are placed more than 16,000 deal boxes of about one foot in height and breadth, and eighteen inches in length. In these boxes or coffins lie, carefully packed, bundles of assorted notes, and on the outside are painted certain letters and figures, which, to the officers of these gloomy abodes, tell of the date and rank of the deceased. These notes are kept for seven years, and so complete is the arrangement that any single note, the date and number of which may be known, can be produced in five minutes by the person in charge of this department. The nominal value of these buried notes at the present time exceeds £3,000,000,000—the actual number of notes being about 100,000,000. Strange and curious instances of the longevity of some of these flimsy bank notes are continually occurring, and their histories, if one could trace them, would afford abundant materials for romance. One-pound notes, which have long since passed away from circulation on this side of the Tweed, and which are now mainly associated in the minds of Englishmen with forgery and capital punishment, present themselves for recognition and payment at the average of about two per month. During the thirty years preceding that of the abolition of capital punishment for forgery, there were not less than 1,816 convictions for this crime, the majority of forgeries being of one-pound notes, and of the persons so convicted, 628 were hung in various parts of the country. A few weeks since a two-pound note, a kind of which a very small number were printed at the commencement of the present century, presented itself to claim its long-promised two sovereigns of gold. Some are worn to almost undistinguishable rags—the amount of the note has disappeared, but the date and signature afford the clue to its identification in the bank ledgers. The oldest note in the possession of the Bank of England is one of 1698. A £25 note, of more than a century old, was presented a short time since, when it was calculated that the compound interest of its amount, supposing it to have been recoverable, would have been £6,000.—*London Scotsman.*

THEODORE'S "HOSPITALITY."—On entering the audience chamber my doubts as to the issue of my adventures increased tenfold, for on each side of the King stood a row of soldiers with their swords drawn, and looking, as I thought, exceedingly hungry. His Majesty was, however, not bad tempered, and had me seated near to him. Thereupon he gave a sign, the soldiers rushed at me with their drawn swords. I thought at once of giving up the ghost quietly without any bother, but, happily for my parents, they rushed past, and before I could recover from my surprise returned, each bearing in his hand a bleeding piece of raw meat, which was handed to the dignitaries present, not excepting myself. By this time I had become so thoroughly acclimatized that I fancy a dish of raw baby would not have induced me to die a death of starvation; so I bravely attacked my portion, and with some difficulty managed to accomplish the feat of devoring about two pounds of tough beef, raw and crude, in something less than seven minutes. By way of promoting digestion, meressa and mastic, a kind of raki, were handed round, and when His Majesty had satisfied himself with his favorite beverage he bade me and the ABUNA SALAMA draw closer to him.—*London Society.*

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHINGS.—About one English coin there exists a very singular delusion—Queen ANNE's farthing. Often and often have the officers of the British Museum received letters asking whether, as the writer was in possession of the third of the farthings, of which the Museum had the other two, he was not entitled to the £1,000 or so; and grievous no doubt has been his disappointment at being told that his fancied treasure might possibly be worth some four or five shillings. How the delusion ever originated it is impossible to say; but one account tells us that a lady in Yorkshire, having lost one of these farthings, which she valued as the bequest of a dear friend, offered a very large sum for its recovery, and this gave rise to a false impression of the value of any specimen. It is commonly believed that only three examples of the farthings were struck off, because it was found that there was a flaw near the bridge of the Queen's nose; another account says the die broke in two. There are really no less than five or six different patterns of the farthing, but most of them were struck for approval only, and never issued. The genuine farthing has the inscription, "*Anna Dei gratia*," surrounding the Queen's bust; on the reverse the figure of, and the inscription "Britannia." It is dated 1714. Another, which was also perhaps in circulation, exactly resembles the one just mentioned, but has the date 1713. They have broad milled edges, like the farthings of GEORGE III. Of the patterns, the rarest seems to be one like the genuine farthing, but with the inscription "*Anna Regina.*" In 1828 there was a trial at Dublin about a QUEEN ANNE's farthing, which it was stated had actually been sold for £800.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A MYSTERIOUS MAN.—As to the women who loiter about the streets during these unholy hours, the less said, Mr. Nomad, the better. They are a class apart, even from their sad sisterhood; people for whose cases even street missionaries seem to be aware there is nothing to be done. Night after night a man well-dressed, quiet, and very worn-looking, patrols up and down the thoroughfares which these poor creatures haunt. He never speaks to them, but he looks long and eagerly into their faces, and if they address him, which they rarely do now, he gives them money and bids them not unkindly to begone. What he does there, and why he walks there, no one exactly knows. There is a story that he is always on the look-out for some face he longs and dreads to see among the shadows who flit across the pavement. If it be so, I know of no sadder walk than this man has tramped for years. He often goes away for months, and is lost to sight; but ever and anon he appears again, older, feebler in gait, wanner in look, but still intent on the same search, be its object what it may.—"*The Walking Posters,*" *in Once a Week.*

A WORD TO REFORMERS.—If reformers ever troubled themselves about anything which could do any practical good to everybody, they would agitate for throwing all bridges open to the poor; but, of course, such an idea never enters their heads, any more than it does that of your philanthropists. Why, there is Mr. PEABODY, who, in order to make a gift to the London poor, has built lodging-houses, where well-to-do people will be better off than they were before. Why, I want to know, did not he buy up the tolls of the Waterloo Bridge, if he wanted really to do something which would help the poor? Of course, there would have been nothing much to show for his money; and, I don't suppose a man sharp enough to have made a fortune, would ever be simple enough to fancy people who passed over the bridge toll-free would feel any particular gratitude to their benefactor. All the same, if he wanted to do good, he might have done it easily enough, by making the bridges of London open to all its people.—*Once a Week.*

THE CONVERSATIONS OF WOMEN.—There can be no doubt that, as a rule, the readiness of women in conversation is much greater than that of men. The renowned Mrs. POYSER, speaking as the advocate of her sex as against those "poor tongue-tied creatures," the men, thanks Providence that "when she has anything to say she can mostly find words to say it in." But in this she surely does the ladies less than common justice. So much as this might be said in behalf of a fair proportion of those whom she regards as the more helpless half of society. It is when they have nothing to say that women show their immense superiority in saying it. They can create the conversation, which is the great social difficulty. Give a man a subject that he knows anything about, and unless he be really a fool or morbidly reticent, he can talk about it so as to make himself fairly intelligible, and perhaps interesting, to those for whom the subject has any interest. Those who are prophet of very stammering lips indeed, in the general course of social talk, become almost eloquent when their feeling or enthusiasm is excited. Men throw off the slowness and hesitation which cramps all their powers in society, just as they throw off the physical infirmity of stuttering (which is a well-known fact) under the influence of some awakening theme or some strong sympathy. But the power of conversation in some women, and not always those of remarkable ability, is the very art of making bricks without straw. They will talk to one by the hour about nothing—that is, on no particular subject and with no particular object—and talk coherently, and not foolishly, and very pleasantly, all the time. It would be very difficult, perhaps, for the listener to carry away with him any mental notes of what has been said; he may not be conscious of having gained any new ideas, or of having had his old ones much enlarged; but he will rise and go his way, as one does after a light and wholesome meal, sensibly cheered and refreshed, but retaining no troublesome memories of the ingredients which have composed it.—*Blackwood.*

FOOLING THE LANDLADY.—Let every single gentleman living in lodgings, so soon as he finds himself unable to pay his rent, take to his bed. No matter how long the arrears, how unstable the prospect of the future, the landlady of thorns yesterday shall be roses to-day. She will nurse him, and, what is more, know how to nurse him. Respectful inquiries will be sent up from the "man of the house;" and to all—to the servants and the little children, to the pretty daughter who borrows his books, and the still prettier cousin who always tries to get a peep at the "first-floor," (himself)—he will be an object of the most tender solicitude—of more, indeed, than he has ever known for some five-and-thirty years, when Mrs. Gamp was sent for, and papa had to endure one month of a sofa-bed in a back parlor. Think of illness when unpleasant circumstances turn up. It is not necessary to ruin the health. Assume an illness if you have it not. At home you are everybody. The outer world will fall in with your humor, and mutton-chops will be supplied as freely as if you had dug up an Australian Golden Fleece. Of course, your doctor will be a personal friend—everybody knows at least a dozen doctors; and to him you can confide the office of sending in very rational liquid refreshments, under the disguise of chemists' drugs. On this system a period of temporary distress can be tided over with pleasure and safety; and, possibly, a hard heart or two softened at the same time. Sweet are the abuses of adversity!—"*The Disadvantages of Convalescence,*" *in Tinsley's Magazine.*

"SUPERS."—A wretched set of men connected with the stage are the ordinary "supers." Their ranks include the densely stupid, the acute but lazy, the indolent and careless, the active, but unfortunate, men who can neither write nor read, and men who do both with proficiency. They are presided over by a gentleman known as the "super-master," and, when in need of recruits, his mode of proceeding is ingenious. Having sought out an individual in an advanced stage of starvation, he addresses him in some such terms as the following: "Look here, my man, if you want employment, I'll let you have it at five bob a week. If you like the job, say so; if you don't, I can find somebody else who will. Of course, six is what the management offers, but I can't be bothering myself for nothing, and as I do you a favor you mustn't grumble at the percentage." In all likelihood the poor wretch closes with the offer. The salary of a super-master in a leading theatre is about 18s. a week. If he has to engage a hundred subordinates—say for a battle scene, his wages are increased by an addendum of £5. A "super" is called a "gentleman" by the stage manager, who usually treats him as a dog. He mustn't mind being sworn at, or, if need be, shaken. If attentive and industrious he may gradually rise to a position of authority, but in nineteen cases out of twenty the man who has begun as a "super" concludes his theatrical experiences in the same capacity. Thus far of low life on the stage; but let the aspirant remember that thirty-nine men out of forty never rise above it.—*Once a Week.*

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.—More than forty years ago, a young Englishman fresh from College printed at Paris for private circulation a thin octavo volume entitled *Weeds and Wild Flowers.* One hundred copies only were printed; the book was in verse, as so many volumes are, and the neophyte author prefaced it by a warm-hearted dedication to a brother collegian then studying for the bar, wherein, with keen prescience, he prophecied that his friend would not fail to achieve the highest honors in his chosen profession. The prophet was the now Lord LYTTON, and the subject of his prophecy was the present Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN. When the latter proposed the health of his old and early friend at the Dickens dinner last Saturday evening, this prophecy must surely have flitted across the memory of both. The volume referred to is among the scarcest of the scarce, for its author called in and destroyed nearly all the copies he had sent out, on account of a satirical poem called "Almack's," which, on reflection, he was unwilling should remain before the world, inasmuch as he had therein drawn several unflattering portraits of celebrities of that day—the Duke of Wellington and SAMUEL ROGERS, among many more.—*Echoes from the Clubs.*

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND RATTAZZI'S WIFE.—The King liked RATTAZZI better than any other Minister he has had, and interposed his royal mandate to save him from the contingencies of his accepting challenges to fight from some half-dozen noblemen and gentlemen who had been attacked in the scandalous book recently published by his wife. Neither husband nor King can manage Madame, who dresses and does in all other respects as suits the eccentric whim of the hour. On one occasion his Majesty is said to have sent her an intimation that her toilet was unsuitable to the occasion, and that he recommended her to retire and alter it. She is said to have sent back word that she was grateful for the attention his Majesty bestowed upon her, but that to leave his presence would lead to misconstruction, and she must be permitted to remain. Not all the forbearance shown to her, or the favor bestowed on her spouse, could induce the wily and circumspect Minister to endure the shame or incur the responsibility of recent proceedings.—*London Telegraph.*

BIRD MURDERS.—Certain birds annually occur in this country, but not in sufficient numbers to become familiar to everybody. Many of them are conspicuous by their bright plumage, and when they do occur are seen to attract attention. Now the practice is, whenever one of these birds, such as the hoopoe or the golden oriole, is observed, that some person should go and shoot it. The person who does so is never, we may say without exception, a naturalist, and his act is "bird murder" without any extenuating circumstances beyond that of ignorance. The death of that unhappy oriole or hoopoe does nothing to advance the study or the taste for natural history, while thereby the species is prevented from permanently establishing itself as a denizen of this country; for, be it remarked, the hoopoes, orioles, and other birds falling into the category of which we are speaking, almost invariably visit this country in the Spring of the year, most usually in pairs, and, if unmolested, would unquestionably build their nests here, lay their eggs, and hatch their young, retire to the sunny South when the Summer is ended, and return the following Spring to the settlement of their choice.—*Fraser's Magazine, for November.*

RUSSIAN HOSPITALITY.—The house was a very commodious one, like all the better class of Russian houses, though there was a good deal more order than is usually the case. The upper servant was a Frenchman, and he had evidently drilled his subalterns out of the happy-go-lucky style of attendance so characteristic of the serfdom out of which they had scarcely been emancipated. The room on the ground floor was full of the knick-knacks and works of art which people can only collect by traveling, quaint bits of majolica, little pictures, with painted frames, copied from Giotto or Bento Angelico, Roman and Venetian photographs, white marble statuettes, green marble vases, and some bookslides of Spa and Tonbridge ware. A samovar boiled, according to the Russian custom, in the verandah; and the garden beyond was trimly kept. The mother to whom we were introduced, had all the charm of the traveled Russian grande dame. We found, in the course of conversation, that her husband had occupied several posts of importance in the Russian diplomacy, and she had many anecdotes of Prince TALLEYRAND, POZZO DI BORGO, Lords CASTLEREAGH and CLANCARTY, and others of that group of celebrities, who lived before the telegraph had given the death-blow to diplomatic eminence. And the whole family conversed with that freshness, ease and dignity which are so eminently combined in Russian as in Irish women of the highest order. There was a feeling of home about the whole thing that resembled old acquaintance and friendship. The young ladies sang us songs in Russian, ditties wild and gay, which you hear from the Gipsies, national melodies, and well-remembered airs from Italy and France. Nothing could make me better pleased with Russia than the ease and cheeriness of this evening.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

TRAINING HUNTERS.—A light built, gay-looking thoroughbred was passing into a paddock for a lesson in jumping over a swivel bush hurdle. Without spur or whip, the rider—the horse-breaker's son—rode the mare steadily at the fence, and she went over without touching a top twig, clearing nine yards in the leap. "The great thing, Sir, is to bring them into workmanlike ways; not to be fussy and flurried at their fences, and to take good measure in their paces, so as to take off at the right spot." Then he went on to inform us that hunters should be carefully handled at a very early age, if they are intended to become temperate and handy. They may be ridden gently by a light weight with good hands, at three years old, over small fences. At four they ought to be shown hounds, but they should only be allowed to follow them at a distance, after the fences are broken down, for if you put them to large leaps at that age they are apt to get alarmed and never make steady fencers afterward. Above all things, avoid getting them into boggy ditches, or riding them at brooks; but they should be practiced at leaping small ditches, if possible, with water in them, the rider facing them at a brisk gallop, for this gives a horse confidence and courage. The old custom of teaching colts to leap, standing over a bar, is now obsolete, and they are taught to become timber-jumpers simply by taking timber as it comes across the country—the present rate of hounds gives no time for standing leaps. The circular bar, however, is not a bad thing, if in a good place, and well managed. Every description of fence that your hunter is likely to meet with should be placed within a prescribed circle on soft ground, the man who holds him standing on a stage in the centre. Another man, following the colt with a whip, obliges him to clear his fences at a certain pace, and in a very short time a good-tempered colt will go at his jumps with pleasure. Here let me observe—for the conversation had ended—that no matter how carefully a hunter may have been trained, until you taste and try him in the field, it is hard to say whether the right stuff be in him. The best judges are often deceived by outsides and school performances. A few general rules may, however, be given, which will be found of certain application. In a hilly country, for instance, nothing has a chance against a pure thoroughbred. Lengthy horses always make the best jumpers, if they have good hindquarters, good loins and good courage. Extraordinary things have been done by such horses. In 1829, DICK CHRISTIAN jumped thirty-three feet on *King of the Valley;* and Capt. LITTLER's horse, *Chandler,* cleared thirty-nine feet over a brook at Leamington. The most dangerous of all horses in the field is a star-gazer. A hunter should carry his head low, as by so doing he is less liable to fall, and gives his rider a firmer seat. All wild horses lower their crests in leaping. It is, however, the peculiar excellence of going well through dirt which decides the real value of a horse for our best hunting counties. To find out this quality he must be ridden fair and straight. If he flinch on soft ground he is of no use. No matter how wide a horse may be, if he is not deep in the girth he cannot carry weight, and is very seldom a good winded horse, even under a light man. One of the best things that can be said of a hunter is, that at first sight he appears two inches lower than he really is. Short-legged horses leap better and safer than long-legged cattle, and go faster and further under hard riders. Horses with straight hinder legs never can have good mouths. He should have well-placed hinder legs, with wide hips, well-spread gaskins, as much as possible of the *vis à tergo,* well-knit joints, short cannon bone, oblique pasterns and largish feet. The bone of a hunter's hock cannot be too long. These are the points for strength and bottom. "Handsome is as handsome does," and an old whip once said to a nobleman who remarked that his staunch old horse who had carried him through so many troubles had an awkward head: "Never mind his 'ed, my lord; I aint a going to ride on his 'ed." Indeed, what is called the perfect model horse is by no means the best. A horse's constitution may be too good. Horses of a very hard nature, and very closely ribbed up, are large feeders, with great barrels, and do not make brilliant hunters. They require so much work to keep them in place and wind that their legs suffer, and often give way when their constitution is in its prime. Horses with moderate carcases last much longer, and, provided they are good feeders, are usually bright and lasting enough, if otherwise well shaped. Finally, a hunter should be well seasoned. Few five-year-old horses are fit to carry a gentleman across country; for he cannot be sufficiently experienced to take a straight line. About fifteen hands two inches is the best height for a hunter. His action should be smooth, or it cannot last. The movement of the fore legs should be round, not high; the horse should be quick on his legs as well as fast.—"*A Holiday on Horseback,*" *in All the Year Round.*

LEECH-FISHING.—Sometimes a man will catch twelve dozen leeches in four hours; by which time, however, he is pretty well knocked up with having so many sanguinary creatures pegging away at him. Occasionally, in the Spring, a piece of meat is put into the water to attract the leeches to one spot. In Summer the leeches retire into deeper water, and then the men fairly strip and wade in up to their chins, or else they sit on a raft and let their naked legs dangle in the water. Although La Brenne is the headquarters, all the marshes, or *marais,* on the west coast of France furnish leeches. They are most abundant after high tides, the explanation being that they shun salt water. The right of fishing belongs to communes, to persons who farm it, or to individuals, according to circumstances. A very customary plan is to farm or rent a leech-marsh at an annual rental. As great heat, great cold and high wind cause the leeches to hide themselves, the fishery depends much on the weather, and is consequently precarious. The fisher does not purposely allow the animals to fasten upon his naked legs; sometimes he catches hold of them just as he sees them about to attack him; sometimes the leeches will condescend to visit him even though he wear flannel or serge leggings; and occasionally they are so numerous that a good catch may be made even when his nether limbs are encased in cloth trousers.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE PRODUCE OF COPYRIGHTS.—Fragments of History, by Charles James Fox, sold by Lord Holland, 5,000 guineas. Fragments of History, by Sir James Mackintosh, £5,000. Lingard's History of England, £4,683. Sir W. Scott's Bonaparte was sold with the printed books for £18,000; the net receipts of copyrights, on the two first editions only, must have been above £10,000. Life of Wilberforce, by his sons, 4,000 guineas. Life of Byron, by Moore, £4,000. Life of Sheridan, by Moore, either £2,000 or £3,000. Life of Hannah More, £2,000. Life of Cowper, by Southey, £1,000. Life and Times of George IV., by Lady C. Bury, £1,000. Life of Scott, by Lockhart—after upwards of 50,000 volumes had been sold at 10s. 6d. per volume, a calculation was made that a publisher's net profit of 5s. must have been derived from it, equal to £12,500 in the first two years of copyright. Byron's Works, according to Mr. Murray's advertisement, £20,000. Lord of the Isles, half share, £1,500. Lallah Rookh, by Moore, £3,000. Rejected Addresses, by the Smiths, £1,000. Crabb's Works, republication by Mr. Murray, £3,000. Wordsworth's Works, republication of by Mr. Moxon, £1,050. Bulwer's Novels, from £1,200 to £1,500 each. Bulwer's Rienzi, £1,600. Capt. Marryat's Novels, £1,000 to £1,200 each. Mrs. Trollope's Factory Boy, £1,800. Sir W. Scott's Waverley (see Lockhart's Life, vol. iii., p. 296,) 22,500 copies, sold previous to the sale of the current edition, must have netted 7s. per copy, £7,500, and this one out of twenty-two novels by the same author. The great collective edition, in forty-eight volumes, called by Mr. Lockhart "The Magnum," is understood to have reached an average sale of £25,000 per volume. Mr. Lockhart said that the sale of Waverley, in that edition, reached to 40,000. The total number of five shilling volumes sold must therefore be 1,200,000, and the publisher's profit on these being at least two shillings per volume, the gain on the edition must be already £120,000 over and above that on the former publications of each novel, and the copyright of the first of these novels does not expire for some years. Considerable pains have been taken to ascertain what Sir Walter Scott gained by his writings, comprised in 80 volumes. There is no doubt but that it amounted to a quarter of a million sterling, and if the matter be properly inquired into, this sum will be found to be below the mark.—*Typographic Advertiser.*

THE GRANDE KIRMESSE OF TENIERS.—The museum of Brussels has just made a most important acquisition. A picture by TENIERS, of a character such as is not to be found save in the collections of St. Petersburgh and Vienna, has been for many generations in the possession of a family at Antwerp, handed down as an heirloom, and preserved as a sacred heritage. All the great amateurs of Europe have long known of this picture, and large sums have been from time to time offered to induce its possessors to part with it, but always without success. Very recently it was said that M. DE ROTHSCHILD had obtained it; and though this was a mistake, it was much to be feared that this *chef d'œuvre* of the great Antwerp master might be carried out of the country. Recent negotiations, however, have terminated in the transfer of this celebrated picture from the family of BOSEHAERT to the national collection in Brussels. The subject is a Flemish feast, and is noticeable for a characteristic episode. The great man of the neighborhood pays a visit to the feast, accompanied by his family. Additional interest attaches to this part of the picture, for seigneur is no other than TENIERS himself, with his wife and two daughters. The composition, with its groups of peasants in their holiday dresses, couples dancing, episodes of courting and rivalry, and its groups of carousers, is in the very best style of this great master. On the left of the picture appears the castle of the "Dry Torens," with a beautiful bit of landscape, and to the right are the farm buildings belonging to the host of the merry-making. The picture is signed and dated 1652. It is two metres twenty centimetres in breadth, and one metre fifty-two centimetres in height. TENIERS was in his 42d year when he painted it. The Musee of Brussels have paid 125,000f. for it, but it is worth the price, and renders the collection, so far as TENIERS is concerned, superior to any other gallery in Europe save those of Vienna and St. Petersburgh, and to these it is not inferior.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in the River Plate—A Novel South American Revolution—A Serious Alarm at the Romish Church—The Brazilian Iron-clads Bottled Up—Paraguayan Successes and Defeats.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Monday, Oct. 14, 1867.

It is a rare thing to see a moral revolution in South America, originating in the natural march of events, carried on by bloodless means, and triumphing by the truth. Progress is made here, but while the eras are peaceful, the epochs are not. One of these rare kind of revolutions has just occurred in the Province of Santa Fe. The laws regulating marriage have also been oppressive here on the Protestant man who desires to marry a Roman Catholic woman. It has caused him a great deal of trouble and much expense. In the Province of Santa Fe, where so many Protestant emigrants reside, there has been much confusion and social strife over this matter. The Legislature on Sept. 26, at 10 o'clock at night, passed a law, after a most exciting discussion, placing the legal marriage entirely in the hands of the civil authorities, allowing a religious ceremony to follow or not, at the option of the parties, and forbidding any party from receiving a fee.

The next day the Bishop issued a decree forbidding all parties to obey this law, and excommunicating all parties connected with its passage, including the Governor and the members of the Legislature, and all Judges and priests and all the laity that shall obey it in any manner. This order was posted up on all church doors, and in other public places.

On Oct. 1, the Governor issued an order declaring the Bishop's order null, revolutionary, illegal, and ordering it to be torn down in all public places, and ordering the arrest and imprisonment of all persons who should circulate it, or post it up, or in any manner aid in enforcing it. He also commenced at once a civil prosecution in the Federal Court against the Bishop for obstructing the march of civil law. He declared, moreover, that the Bishop had no right to declare any one excommunicated until after due process of law he should be declared guilty of a crime demanding it.

These things made a commotion unequaled in these regions by similar causes. All the intelligent and liberal portion of the people sustained the Governor, and the probability is that the usurpation of the ecclesiastic over the secular is completely at an end.

THE WAR.

We have advices of a renewal of hostilities all along the line. Never was Paraguay more active, and never in a better position of defence. The two forts, Humaita and Curupaity, about two leagues apart, are invulnerable to the present array of iron-clads, and facing the land they have a series of defences by ditch, abattis, battery and canal, that makes an attack from the land a hopeless affair. A supply is kept up from Asuncion.

The ten Brazilian iron-clads are shut in between these two forts. Above are torpedoes, a narrow channel made circuitous by sunken schooners, and impassible by strong chains: below at Curupaity, the channel will carry them over hidden torpedoes to within forty yards of a powerful battery of heavy guns. At present the fleet communicates with the base of supply by way of Gran Chaco.

Between Tuyu-cue, the location of the Allies, and Stapiru, it is about eight miles. All the supplies must go by heavy, swampy roads that distance. On Sept. 24 a very heavy train set out early, with a large force to protect it. The Paraguayans came out over 3,000 strong, and fought till noon. The Brazilians left about 800 men killed, wounded and missing, and have since abandoned the route as unsafe. The same action lost the Allies forty officers.

A counter-balancing victory was obtained by the Allies on Oct. 3, at San Solano, where an impromptu skirmish grew into a battle involving 2,000 or more on each side, and left the Allies the masters of the field. The Paraguayans had no fortifications to lose, and the cavalry was chiefly engaged, but they left 600 killed and wounded and 180 prisoners, among them 14 officers. The town of San Solano is on one of the roads to the Paraguayan capital.

Our last arrivals inform us of the prevalence of cholera among both armies in Paraguay. As Summer is just opening, we may expect a fearful scourging from this pestilence this year. Last year it was developed in the army first, about a thousand miles toward the interior, and then it slowly traveled down the river to this city.

Dr. ADOLFO ALSINA, at present Governor of this Province, is the prominent candidate now for the Presidency. The election will be in January, and before this letter will be printed and sent back the election will be over. Col. SARMIENTO, Minister to the United States, has also many friends, and he is warmly supported for that office. Either of these men will do honor to the country.

Major-Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH, Minister of the United States to this Republic, has presented his credentials to the Provisional Government of Uruguay as Minister to that Government. He has been cordially received by the acting President, Gen. FLORES. This is the first time a Minister has been sent from the United States to that country.

We are in the midst of our wool harvest. Before this letter reaches you there will be more than forty millions of fleeces taken off. This wool will all go to North America or to Europe to be manufactured, except the small quantity retained here for mattresses and such inconsiderable work. We even buy our own wool, brought back from Europe spun, in order to darn our stockings, made also in Europe. Wool this year will be finer and cleaner than last year. The increase of the clip is over one million pounds, though the new industry of killing sheep by wholesale for the tallow has used 250,000 sheep this year.

The financial condition of this country is improving. The Exchange Bank, constituted by Government in order to fix the standard value of the paper money, has weathered the storms of nine months. It was powerfully opposed, and the times were unpropitious but it is safe now, and Buenos Ayres has for the first time in forty years a convertible currency.

The American colony in Santa Fe is doing well.

Convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* furnishes the following statistics in reference to the 425 convicts received at the Ohio Penitentiary during the year ending Oct. 31, 1867:

"Out of this number, two were under the age of fifteen years, twenty-five between fifteen and eighteen, eighty-three between eighteen and twenty-one, two hundred and seven between twenty-one and thirty, fifty-eight between thirty and forty, twenty-eight between forty and fifty, and twenty-two over fifty. Fifty-three were left to their own control before twelve years of age, one hundred and twenty before sixteen, and one hundred and sixty-three before twenty-one. Seventeen ran away from home before twelve years of age, forty-six before sixteen, and thirty-three before twenty-one. Two hundred and twenty-seven were irregular attendants upon the Sabbath-school, while only fifteen were regular attendants. One hundred and thirty-three never attended Sabbath-school. Thirty-eight had been regular attendants upon church. One hundred and seventy-three were temperate men, one hundred and six intemperate, and one hundred and forty moderate drinkers. The parents of two hundred and seventy-nine were both religious, and of fifty-one both irreligious; of two, the father religious and mother not, and of thirty-seven, the mother religious and the father not. Three hundred and seventy-one are white and fifty-four black. One hundred and sixty were born in Ohio; one hundred and seventy-one in other States, and ninety four in foreign countries. Three hundred and eighty-five were convicted for the first time; twenty-nine for the second; eight for the third; two for the fifth and one for the sixth. Two hundred and ninety-five had never learned a trade; sixty-six had served a full apprenticeship, and sixty-one a part of a term. Fifty-seven of the prisoners who arrived during the year claim that they are innocent. One hundred and seventy assign bad company as the cause of their crime, ninety-two intemperance, nine domestic difficulty, twenty-seven sudden provocation, seventeen ignorance, twenty-six necessity, nineteen desire of gain, four army demoralization and three insanity; six have received a liberal education, ten a good English, 102 a common English, 145 can barely read and write, 69 can barely read and 67 cannot read or write; 107 are attending the prison-school, five are studying arithmetic, 23 have learned to read and write, 19 to read, 13 to write and 20 to spell; 256 have been soldiers in the United States Army and three in the rebel service; 196 claim honorable discharges and seven admit desertion.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Contraction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your intelligent correspondent from the "Beeches," in his last letter, urging the necessity of an increase of currency, appears to have failed to appreciate all the facts of the case. His only good reasons are an increase of prices caused by an increased product of gold, and increase of the business of the country, both good. But how much increase do both causes call for? Gold only effects prices so far as it enters into circulation, all that is consumed in the arts and for other purposes than circulation has no effect on prices. Is it not a liberal estimate to add 20 per cent. to our currency of 1861 to cover the increase required by the advance in gold prices and increased business?

If 20 per cent. is about right, the circulation of 1861, estimated at $250,000,000, should be increased $50,000,000, making our present requirements $300,000,000. The main cause which is generally thought to underlie and regulate the amount of currency of all countries holding commercial relations with each other is that each shall have the same relative amount in proportion to its business and the mode of conducting it. To illustrate: Suppose the business of France requires $300,000,000 of currency, and the United States the same amount, if the United States increase their currency 10 per cent. above that of France, prices here would advance about the same proportion. France would soon find this the country when the highest prices could be obtained for her products. And the result would be we should be buyers from France until there had been withdrawn from our currency such amount of our increase as would restore the equilibrum or relative proportion of currency and prices to both nations. If this view is correct, what reason is there for our currency exceeding $300,000,000 in gold or its equivalent? I am aware that with a currency depreciated 30 to 40 per cent. below gold, that additional amount might be required, but see no reason for more.

Our present currency, which has no fixed value for two consecutive hours, has so stimulated speculation, withdrawn productive labor from legitimate industries, and paralyzed new enterprises by preventing capitalists from engaging in a multitude of otherwise desirable investments from fear of loss sure to follow by the large depreciation of investments made at present prices, that the resulting loss to the country is enormous.

The man who has property to-day of the value of $1,000 in legal-tenders, is willing to sell it for $666 in gold, with a specie currency to-morrow he would still have property of the same value in gold. The debtor interest would be the only one to suffer, temporarily, and that interest will never be less than now. Double the present amount of currency, and its value would probably be less than the existing amount. The Government has no power to make a fixed exchangable value to its irredeemable issues; that rests with the people who receive it, and any increase would be viewed with that distrust that would be very sure to lessen its purchasing power in a greater ratio than the increase. It is true the Government may make a creditor receive from his debtor what is worth only 66 cents for a dollar, but that creditor will take good care that no future sale is made except at such price as will be sure to cover the present, or even a greater, depreciation of the currency. All feel the great uncertainty of every business transaction that depends for its result even on the immediate future, and this is one great cause that is so paralyzing the present business of the country. There is no help for this but in a specie currency. Our legal currency is too large, as shown by its value; lessen the quantity, even by only $4,000,000 a month, and its value is sure to appreciate, when the right amount is reached, to the value of gold. I see no other way of accomplishing, what I trust all wish to have, a currency of the same value as gold and a healthy and prosperous business. B.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article on "Anti-resumption," quoted at the end of your money article on Sunday, Nov. 17, is certainly one of the most formidable mare's nests that has yet been discovered on that side of the question.

The argument (admitting the statements on which it rests) is, that if we return to specie payments by funding the debt, the annual expenses of the Government, including interest, will be $140,000,000 in gold; and inasmuch as duties are our only source of gold revenue, we will, in order to get gold enough to pay these expenses, have to import, through the Custom House, $470,000,000 worth of goods. These are more than we can import; *argal,* we can't get an income of $140,000,000 in gold; *argal,* we can't fund the debt.

This might possibly be mistaken for reasoning. The only weak points are: I. That when we return to specie payments, and need the $140,000,000 a year in gold, *all* taxes, internal as well as import, will be paid in coin; and II, That if the Government at any time needs more gold than it can get through the Custom House, it is at liberty to get it in other ways. It might, even now, indeed, be a good plan to help specie payments along by doing a little of that. Internal Revenue stamps, for instance, might just as well be sold for specie. It cannot be objected that the price of gold would be raised by such an increase of the Government demand. Every dollar of coin that gets into the Government vaults tends to raise the value of greenbacks.

After the strange lapses already noted, one may reasonably expect to find further on in the letter you printed, assertions that contraction has stopped the cotton mills and mining operations. That is the way inflationists always put the case. There is just the kind and amount of truth in such a statement that there is in saying that an inebriate's hand trembles because at the moment he has not had enough of his accustomed stimulus to keep him steady.

It is plain that the writer of your ingenious letter, like all the other supporters of that side of the question, is of the opinion that resumption of specie payment is not to be encouraged until some one can find a way of doing it without hurting anybody. We have among us quite a number of philosophers who, considering that people have been made rich in paper money, are seeking for some way to remove the paper money without leaving the holders of it any poorer. They hope to make each piece of property worth as many dollars in gold as it is now worth in greenbacks. H. B.

The Currents of Trade—Money Panics and the Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this country more than in any other, internal trade is subjected to frequent disturbances by the adverse balance of foreign trade, and the reason is, this country is the great market for the manufactures of Europe.

It is well known that money panics which occur so frequently in specie-paying times are produced by runs on the banks for specie when the high price of sterling bills makes it profitable to ship gold. In such times the banks stop discounts, call in loans, and thus by producing a stringent money market, the export of specie is stopped, but in the process general trade is paralyzed, and failures and a panic generally ensue.

Now a system of finance which exposes internal trade to disaster by reason of overtrading in a single branch—namely, foreign trade—is plainly defective; and such is any system which puts the specie in our banks, and consequently the general trade of the country at the mercy of foreign traders.

Surely there is some remedy for this evil, and I think it may be found in making the people's currency distinct from that of the foreign trader. In other words, a currency which shall not be affected by the rise and fall of gold.

The Government now has entire control of our paper circulation, and can so regulate its amounts that it shall be as equitable a tender in trade as a like amount in gold would be. This should constitute the people's currency, and gold should be left to rise and fall in sympathy with the balance of foreign trade, to the state of which the price of gold would always be a true index. Thus, when imports are in excess of exports, the foreign traders having no claim on the banks for specie, must purchase in the market, causing a rise in the price, and thus a wholesome check would be felt in their particular branch of trade, while the general business of the country would go on undisturbed, because the banks could continue their usual facilities to dealers.

The extent of kite-flying operations constantly going on in the foreign exchange trade is not generally known. It is believed that the use of twenty millions of our gold may temporarily be given to foreign firms by these manœuvers, causing stringent spasms in our money market, to the injury of internal trade. These facts point directly to the necessity of a home currency which shall not be affected by the speculations and fluctuations of the gold market.

The excess of imports over exports for the first six months of this year was more than $60,000,000, and consequently gold rose from about thirty per cent. to about fifty per cent. The rise checked imports and gold receded. Why did not this great fluctuation in gold and large shipments of specie produce a revulsion throughout the country? Simply because the greenbacks being a legal-tender the foreign trader could not run on the banks for gold, but was obliged to buy it at the market rate.

Money, or what is the same thing practically, a measure of value, is just what the law makes such, and it may make the greenbacks a measure of value for home trade, and gold a measure of value for foreign trade, and so long as the greenbacks are a legal-tender for the people, and the foreign trader is left to supply himself with gold as best he can, we shall have no money panics. Dealers in imported goods would soon learn to adapt their trade to these standards which after a little experience in the system could never differ greatly, because the premium on gold would operate as a balance-wheel to keep foreign trade within bounds.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think you will agree with me in admitting that any plan that proposes to protect our home trade from money panics is worth attention. On this assumption, therefore, and knowing the liberal spirit on which your journal is conducted, I believe you will let my suggestions go to the public, even though they be not in accord with your own opinions on the subject. SALUS POPULI.

Statistics of Female Labor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been intrusted with the tabulation and arrangement of an important branch of the statistics of 1860, the writer, in common with co-laborers in other branches, is gratified by your approval of the reports of the last census, as expressed in your issue of Tuesday; and while there is room for improvement, these reports are undoubtedly not only far in advance of any previous ones issued in this country, but in some respects they possess advantages over similar publications in France and England—countries justly famed for proficiency in that department. The subject of the employment of women, which has long engaged public attention, is now a matter of deep concern to the philanthropist and the patriot; and every movement to open suitable avenues of employment to them, and to insure them adequate remuneration for their labor, is a step in the right direction.

You are in error in saying that there was an omission in the census reports in not giving "the proportion of female to male laborers in each branch of industry." By examining the 3d volume—Manufactures—you will find the numbers of male and of female employes in all branches of manufactures in parallel columns.

I send herewith a table giving the numbers of each sex employed in the leading branches of industry during the year ending June 1, 1860, in the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia. It should be observed that the figures given are the average number; that is, the numbers of employes as they would have been if every one of them had worked every secular day in the year. The actual number of individuals who worked in these establishments was much greater. This was particularly the case in the clothing branch where the work is taken into families and participated in by all the female members, no one employing her whole time upon it. The largest clothing firm in this City was unable to furnish the number of females who worked for them, and it had to be estimated from the aggregate amount of wages paid and of work done.

Since that period, nearly eight years ago, the number of females employed in the two cities named has largely increased, particularly in the following branches: men's clothing, ladies cloaks, dresses, hoop-skirts, corsets, millinery, &c., also in fringes and trimmings of all kinds, which employ thousands of women and girls.

You say, "the census report cannot, of course, furnish the figures of wages paid, &c." In the returns to the Census Office the monthly aggregate of wages paid in each establishment was given, males and females separately, but want of room for two additional columns in the report induced its omission.

The average of the monthly wages paid to women and girls, in that year of low prices, was a little over $12, the purchasing power of which is equivalent to upward of $20 now. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, Wednesday Nov. 20, 1867. Y.

Table showing the number of Males and Females respectively employed in New-York and Philadelphia during the year ending June, 1860, in the following branches:

	NEW-YORK.		PHILADELPHIA.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bookbinding and blank books	531	471	580	1,448
Boots and shoes	2,644	440	6,556	1,931
Bread and crackers	988	111	699	38
Calico printing	....	....	667	134
Candles, adamantine	91	6	70	28
Caps	97	134	57	340
Cards	116	119	43	57
China decorating	110	48	6	...
Cigars	843	29	1,127	180
Clothing—Men's	10,954	10,614	6,275	7,928
Shirts and furnishing goods	159	3,001	106	3,374
Ladies' cloaks, &c.	23	482	7	544
Hoop skirts	210	1,484	6	20
Confectionery	369	117	334	63
Cotton Manufactures	130	60	8,526	4,685
Embroidery	3	78	....	....
Envelopes	110	179	16	43
Furs	237	500	69	165
Hair cloth	25	170	27	85
Hats—felt, straw, &c.	388	205	598	330
Hosiery	12	50	951	1,662
India rubber goods	69	53	5	3
Jewelry	1,038	71	556	43
Laundry work	....	100	....	....
Maps	48	28	21	78
Matches	172	170	54	79
Millinery and Dress-making	42	778	24	904
Millinery goods—artificial flowers	35	390	16	156
Millinery goods—bonnet frames, ruches, &c.	44	265	15	95
Morocco leather	242	21	726	130
Paper printing	160	....	146	87
Paper-hangings	478	2	270	29
Paper boxes	182	369	61	266
Perfumery and fancy soaps	62	83	175	136
Photographs and photographic materials	180	135	160	30
Pocket-books, portmonnaies, &c.	362	241	8	15
Printing—Book	1,435	718	600	216
Job	839	32	657	82
Newspaper	2,329	157	974	14
Sewing silk, twist, &c.	....	....	72	337
Silk fringes and trimmings	262	522	388	762
Silver and silver-plated ware	571	168	510	112
Straw goods*	....	....	23	169
Teeth, porcelain	2	....	80	71
Tobacco and snuff	429	318	26	5
Toys and games	15	30	15	23
Type founding	222	188	251	12
Umbrellas and umbrella furniture	229	706	465	671
Upholstery	95	80	131	125
Wigs and hair work	15	14	37	17
Woolen goods—Yarn, &c.	....	....	1,649	1,210
Woolen goods—Carpets	466	580	1,645	635
Total in above and other branches	66,483	24,721	68,350	30,633
Percentage of females to males		37.18		44.81

* Straw goods included in hats, felt and straw.

The Murder of Col. William Riddle in Philadelphia—Trial Commenced.

In Philadelphia on Monday the case of WM. J. OVENS, WM. HORNKEITH, JOHN CULP, DAVID STOKES and R. C. GAMBLE, charged with the murder of Col. WM. RIDDLE on the 7th of May last at the house of WM. OVENS, called for trial before Judges PIERCE and LUDLOW. The defendants asked and obtained a separate trial. JOHN CULP was then arraigned, but, owing to the absence of an important witness for the defense, this case was postponed. WILLIAM HORNKEITH was then put on trial. A jury was obtained by 2 o'clock, and after a recess of an hour the case proceeded, WM. M. BULL, Esq., appearing for the defendant. Two physicians testified in regard to the *post mortem* examination, &c. There were peculiarly aggravating circumstances attending this homicide, the victim of which was a most respectable citizen. Among the witnesses examined on Tuesday, was JOHN RIDDLE, brother of the murdered man, who testified as follows:

My brother, Col. Riddle, had just passed his 25th year; he was in the army about four years; he was first appointed to the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, and was afterward appointed on Gen. John F. Reynolds' staff, and after his death was on Gen. Meade's staff; he left the army after the Petersburg campaign; I remember the 7th of May; I went with my brother to Ovens' on that evening; at this time my brother's physical condition was pretty good; on first going into the bar-room we saw Stokes behind the bar, and Mr. Hornkieth in front talking to him; asked if that was the Assessor's office, and Mr. Stokes said it was; my brother asked if Mr. Ovens was in, and Mr. Stokes said yes, he was in the back room; we went into the back room and found Mr. Ovens drinking with Mr. Gamble; my brother asked if he was Mr. Ovens; he said that was his name; my brother took from his pocket a paper, and told Mr. Ovens it had been left at the house, and asked him if he could fill in the amount of the property in his mother's name; he wanted to know if it was legal for him to fill it up for his mother, as the paper was in his name, although the property belonged to my mother; Mr. Ovens did not seem to understand or did not want to, and my brother repeated the question again; then there was nothing more said until Mr. Ovens said, "Oh, I see what you want, you want to go back on your own mother; you won't stand up for your mother;" my brother said he was not familiar with the way those things were done, and he came to inquire and not quarrel; Mr. Ovens then said, "I think you are a —— loafer; you want to go back on your mother;" Mr. Ovens had the paper in his hands at the time, and my brother remarked, "He does not seem to want to understand what I have to say, and we'll go;" we went out into the bar-room; Mr. Ovens and Mr. Gamble had come out, and Mr. Ovens had gone behind the bar with the paper; my brother said: "Mr. Ovens, will you let me have that paper?" with the intention of seeing the name of the other Assessor; Mr. Ovens said: "Never mind that paper, I'll fix you;" while speaking, he came around from the bar, and approached us, my hand being on the front door knob; he put his hand on my brother's breast in a menacing way, and said: "I think you are a loafer;" my brother told him not to put his hand on him, but Mr. Ovens repeated it, and called him a loafer again; Mr. Gamble, who had followed, took Mr. Ovens' arm, and remonstrated with him, and said, "What are you talking with those gentlemen in that style for?" Ovens turned round and raised his arm, and with an oath told him to go away—that he knew his own business, and then repeated this menacing, slapping on my brother's breast, and again called him a loafer; at this time I discovered that Mr. Ovens was under the influence of liquor, and I said to Mr. Ovens—speaking then for the first time—that my brother was not a loafer, that he was a gentleman, and came to transact business and not to quarrel; Ovens turned to me and with an oath said, "He is a loafer and so are you," and he struck at me; the blow did not strike me; I struck it off in some way and then struck Mr. Ovens; every person in the room—Mr. Stokes, Mr. Gamble and Mr. Hornkeith attacked us; I think I knocked Ovens down; my brother had an umbrella to defend himself; it was taken from him and he picked up a pitcher from the bar and defended himself with it; we both had to keep our backs to the door; the door was shut at the time; then it was that two men ran in from outside, and seeing us two strangers attacked us with the rest; then a third man came and struck my brother with an instrument, a piece of iron or a billy; my brother dropped his pitcher when he was struck and I ran to his assistance, and he partially fell against a row of chairs; some person then took the pitcher from the floor, and I helped him up and tried to get him to the door; as I was getting him to the door, and defending him as well as I could, I found him weak, and several blows were still aimed at me with the pitcher by some person I don't know; I succeeded in warding off several blows, but finally my brother was hit on the head; he was struck two blows at that time; then I received two blows from the pitcher; one, I am certain, from the pitcher; the other I have been in doubt whether it was the pitcher or something else; finally we got to the door; I helped him as well as I could, as he was cut very badly; I pushed him out and followed him; there were no blows struck outside except one, perhaps, as I was stepping outside; that one was with a billy, I thought; I received that blow; I think it was Culp who struck me there, and there was no other blow struck outside; Mr. Ovens was fighting generally, and me particularly; I came into collision with him a second time inside; I believe I hit him again; Hornkeith, Gamble and Stokes were not near me at that time; they were fighting my brother.

Cross-examined—All of the parties attacked us, but whether they struck or attempted to trip us I know not; I did not strike the first blow that was struck that day.

The Fatal Kerosene Lamp Explosion at the Residence of Gen. Sibley, in St. Paul.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Nov. 16.

A most terrible and fatal accident occurred at the residence of Gen. HENRY H. SIBLEY about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. On Thursday evening a gay party of young people gathered at the residence of Gen. SIBLEY, and it was late before the hospitable family bade good night to their last guests. They had scarcely turned from the door after saying adieu when they were startled by a loud crash, followed by piercing screams. They all rushed up the stairs, the General in advance. In the upper hall and rushing toward them came MAGGIE MURPHY, a servant, wrapped in flames and shrieking with agony, while behind her the whole room seemed blazing in a sheet of fire. The General seized a bed quilt and attempted to wrap it about the unfortunate girl. The heat, however, was so intense and the quilt so light that his efforts were unavailing, and he was driven back. He then rushed into another room for heavier material with which to extinguish the flames, and just at that instant his daughter, Miss AUGUSTA, who went up with him, met the burning girl, who in her frenzy threw her arms tightly about her neck. Her light evening attire was instantly ignited. She was unable to free herself until thoroughly on fire. Miss AUGUSTA escaped into the room and MAGGIE fell in the doorway, completely blocking the entrance, as the flames from her clothing and body were blazing up almost to the ceiling. Miss AUGUSTA, with wonderful presence of mind, threw herself upon a bed and succeeded in drawing one of the mattresses over her. By this time many of the guests who had just left the door hearing the crash and screams, and seeing the fire, ran back. CORNELIUS RILEY, head waiter of the International Hotel, and who had charge of the supper, was perhaps the first one besides the family at the head of the stairs. He pulled off his coat and threw it over the girl as she lay upon the floor. The General also brought heavy bed quilts and they were thrown over the flames, and in this way subdued. Miss AUGUSTA, during all these fearful seconds, (for they could only have been seconds,) was fighting the flames as best she could inside the room. Her clothes were all on fire, and with water and blankets it was all that they could do to save her too from becoming a victim. The room where the explosion took place was in flames, also the adjoining one where AUGUSTA lay, which had taken fire from her clothing. Blankets and water were used freely, and somehow the flames in both rooms were extinguished. The kerosene from the exploded lamp had been thrown all over the floor and on the walls, and nothing but the prompt and energetic action of those present saved the building. Physicians soon arrived, and all the sufferers were promptly cared for. Mrs. SIBLEY had both her hands and arms considerably burned. The General's left hand was badly burned. Mr. RILEY also had one hand slightly scorched. The burns of MAGGIE MURPHY were terrible. Her whole cry was "water! water! water!" Every effort to move her, every breath of air that touched her, seemed to cause renewed paroxysms of suffering. She was carefully lifted from the floor and placed upon the bed, and every outward application used to lessen her pain. As death seemed inevitable, in compliance with her request, the Catholic clergy were sent for, and extreme unction was administered to the dying girl. She was conscious to near the time of her death, which occurred at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It appear that the nurse with Mrs. SIBLEY's babe, a child of fifteen months, and MAGGIE, were together in an up-stairs room. The lamp getting out of order in some way, she (MAGGIE) attempted to fix it without first extinguishing it. The lamp exploded, throwing the kerosene all over her and the room.

The nurse, immediately after the explosion, frantic with terror, fled from the room with the child in her arms, and passed through the hall and down the stairs without being noticed by any of the family. She ran over to Mrs. HORACE THOMPSON's, and told them that the house was burning up, and she had saved the babe, but couldn't save "poor FREDDY," a little son of Gen. SIBLEY. None of the others who were burned have suffered any severe injury except Miss AUGUSTA. Her face, breast and neck escaped any serious harm, though the flames must have been close about her, as her eyebrows and hair were both singed. The family physician, Dr. STEELE, says that though the burns are very painful they are by no means dangerous, and he thinks she will recover without permanent injury. Yesterday evening all the sufferers were doing as well as could be expected. Mrs. SIBLEY had her arms and hands pretty badly burned, but all are thankful to escape with their lives.

Recovery of Nearly $13,000 Stolen Three Years Since—A Remarkable Story.

From the Lafayette (Ind.), Journal, Nov. 18.

Our readers are all familiar with the circumstances attending the loss of $12,931, in December, 1864, by JAMES S. BRECKENRIDGE, a stock dealer. The circumstances are briefly these: Mr. BRECKENRIDGE left Indianapolis with the money in a valise on the 12:30 P. M. train. On arriving at Thorntown he saw his brother in a crowd, and got out to speak to him, leaving the valise in the car. Before he could get on the train again it started. He at once telegraphed to Lafayette—the wires not working to Stockwell, to Mr. J. M. KERPER, Assistant Superintendent of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Road, to be at the depot, get the money and send it down on the next train. The valise was found to be all right, and the money safe. Upon Mr. BRECKENRIDGE receiving the valise at Clark's Hill, where it had been sent, he found the money gone. Mr. LEONIDAS LOVELESS, who was connected with the railroad office at that place, was arrested, tried and acquitted upon the charge of stealing it. There the matter dropped—remained a mystery, and, had the guilty party been an expert thief, might have continued so. But one of the persons who was present at the opening of the valise soon after its arrival at this place, dreamed a few nights ago a dream in which he saw a person standing behind him on that occasion whom he had never been able to recollect before. He at once communicated the fact to interested parties, and detectives were put upon the track of the newly-suspected person. It was found that [illegible] not only loaned Messrs. BASS & [illegible], of this city, $3,000, but had, through another member of his family, deposited $9,000, in Government bonds for safe keeping in the National State Bank. This so fastened his guilt, that he was confronted with the matter, and made a full confession. At the time of the discovery so terrible to him, he was attending school in a neighboring town. Mr. BRECKENRIDGE has recovered all his money with the exception of $931. With this the young man had purchased a house and lot in this city, which is good for the remaining portion. He also gave his notes payable in five and ten years for the interest. This was all done under the impression that he was not to be prosecuted, but it seems that Mr. LOVELACE and his brother, who suffered all the expense and mortification of a trial for his offence, were not willing he should go unpunished. He was therefore arrested yesterday afternoon, and is now in the county jail. The guilty party is only little rising 21 years of age, has hitherto borne a good character, and occupied responsible positions in Lafayette. He was an employe at the railroad office—poor, proud, aspiring; the money lay before him; after taking the packages from the depot he hastened home and sat down upon the step of his mother's dwelling, thought for a moment what a terrible crime he had committed, and then started back to replace the money. But hearing the car whistle which bore the empty valise away, retraced his course and locked the fearful secret in his breast. His name we need not give. It will find its way soon enough into the public ear, and be spoken soon enough by unpitying lips.

The Coeyman's Homicide Case—Judge Peckham's Action.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 22.

This case was submitted to the jury yesterday noon, without argument by the counsel, and under a charge by the Court that was substantially, and we might almost say, directly, a direction to the jury to acquit the prisoner. The jury retired, but did not immediately return with a verdict. At 2 o'clock they were brought into Court by the Judge, and a renewed intimation given them to acquit the prisoner. The Judge stated that in his opinion, if it were not a case of justifiable homicide, it was difficult to conceive of one. They again retired and remained out till 6 o'clock P. M., when they came into Court and announced the conviction of their utter inability to agree upon a verdict. The Judge thereupon asked the District-Attorney as to his purposes or views of the case. That officer replied that he thought the prisoner might be convicted of manslaughter in one of its degrees, and should desire to have the jury again seek to make a verdict. The Judge then reiterated his belief that it was a clear case of justifiable homicide, and, as it is alleged, of his own volition and without consultation with the Associate Justices, directed the Clerk of the Court to enter a verdict of "not guilty," and then discharged the prisoner from further custody. This action of the Judge is calculated to excite much comment among the legal profession and the public. It is the first instance of this kind on record, at least where the Bench has assumed the prerogatives and functions of the jury, and sought to pass finally and fully upon the question of the guilt of an accused party standing upon his final trial. We are quite willing to believe and declare that Judge PECKHAM was governed by just motives in this matter. There is and can be no ground to assert that any other governed him. There was no element of friendship, affinity, or interest, to color or warp his action.

The Breach of Promise Case in Maine.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, Nov. 22.

The Supreme Court of Maine, in session at Augusta, has been occupied for several days in the trial of a cause in which Miss ELEANOR LAWRENCE, of Gardiner, sought redress in the claim of $10,000 damages, against L. DRAPER COOKE, of Gardiner, for a breach of promise of marriage. The parties are highly respectable, and had the necessary means to cause the case to be fully tried. Some of the most distinguished lawyers of the State were engaged as counsel. The alleged courtship extended over a period of more than ten years, but about a year ago the defendant, it was claimed, suddenly ceased his attentions and married a young lady in another part of the State. Letters were introduced by the plaintiff to prove that while the courtship was in progress she received some three or four offers of marriage from gentlemen of good standing and wealth, but she refused them all, as she says, for the defendant. Both of the principals were heard by the jury, and the result was a verdict that defendant did promise, the damages being assessed at $8,000. The defendant filed exceptions and the case goes before the full Bench. After the case was opened at Court a proposition was made by the defendant's counsel to refer the case for adjustment, but the proposition was not accepted. The Court house was thronged during the trial.

An Incident in the Life of S. A. Douglas.

A writer in the Rochester *Union & Advertiser,* who became personally acquainted with Senator DOUGLAS in Chicago in the Summer of 1854, says:

It was on the morning of the 4th of July. Mr. DOUGLAS was in the enjoyment of an unusual flow of good spirits. The day and the occasion may have had much to do with this. An involuntary expression escaped the lips of Mr. DOUGLAS as he heard the stifled roar of a far distant cannon: "This is the Fourth of July! Gentlemen," said he to one and all, "I well remember the return of this day when I was abroad in a foreign land. If it was not a day 'big with the fate of Rome' I might, he said, have quoted; it was one to me of uncommon excitement and interest. I was at Messina, and at the suggestion of Capt. HUNTER of Texas notoriety, and who was subsequently dismissed the service for going beyond a just exercise of a proper authority, (although the act was one of great gallantry and heroism, and so generally considered at the time,) we ordered a sort of cab or *caleche* to convey us to a remote point overlooking the placid, unmoved waters of the still and quiet Mediterranean. Here reclining in as graceful a position as a gentle slope would furnish, no one within miles from our secluded spot, Capt. HUNTER, unknown to me, withdrew from his pocket a copy of the Declaration of Independence, which in a spirit of true patriotism he had stealthily concealed about his person, the more, perhaps, to animate if not to surprise me when we should have reached the point of our proposed destination. Without a word by way of introduction he opened the little volume in his possession, and in a clear and emphatic manner read to me its valued precepts and stern resolves. Perhaps at no period of my life had I been so impressed or so completely carried away as I was in this instance by the force and reasoning of this sublime and comprehensive paper. It seemed to awaken me to a new existence, and, gentlemen, this is the first time in my life that I ever made an allusion even to this matter, for it has been "in my memory locked," and, as it were, "unmixed with baser matter"—and let me now say to you that had I been called upon by the most flattering invitation of my many friends, giving me ample time for the fullest exercise of my best ability, I could not have produced such an oration as I delivered only to the person of Capt. HUNTER on that day. I felt myself as though I was fully and extraordinarily inspired; words flew and bounded to my lips with a rapidity almost beyond my power to give them utterance. It was an occasion I shall never forget, nor one the like of which I shall ever enjoy. At this immediate juncture the United States ship *St. Louis* hove in sight, Capt. INGRAHAM in command, who, by some unaccountable instinct, ordered his "gig" ashore, where he soon found himself in our company, enjoying our society, our glee and merriment. We related to him the achievements of the day, the manner in which we had celebrated the glorious Fourth—the Captain's happy manner of reading the Declaration of Independence, my impromptu "Oration" and all that sort of thing, when Capt. INGRAHAM at once thought it no more than his right that he should have some small share in the celebration of a day so dear to them, made doubly so under the circumstances of such an unexpected meeting. Acting upon his resolve, he at once dispatched his coxswain to the ship with an order to bring off a basket well-stored with cold meats and sandwitches, together with a half-dozen of choice sherry, a basket of champagne, cigars, &c. It was then that we had a celebration of the Fourth of July over again; and may be some of you think that this concluding suggestion so entirely carried out by Capt. INGRAHAM was the best part of it—and, perhaps, said DOUGLAS, with a smile peculiar to himself, and a slight, well-understood twinkle of his eye, "I thought so too!"

Development of the California Iron Interest.

The development of the iron interest on the Pacific coast is beginning to attract attention in San Francisco. It is claimed that there is scarcely a county in California in which there are not deposits of this mineral of more or less value. The Coast Range has never been thoroughly explored for iron ore; but here and there surface deposits have been found indicating considerable richness, and a good iron mine in any one of the coast counties might be developed with greater certainty of profit than a silver mine. In Oregon a considerable advance has been made in the production of pig iron. The blast furnace is located six miles above Portland, and the ore is said to be of about the richness of 55 per cent. The furnace turns out about 12 tons a day, but half a dozen such furnaces could not supply the present consumption on the Pacific coast

A California Vulture.

There has been on exhibition in San Francisco a fine specimen of the California vulture, the largest bird of prey—the condor alone excepted—found in America, and the largest found in North America. The wings of this immense bird, when full stretched, measure over nine feet from tip to tip, and its body was even disproportionately large for its wings. The left foot had been struck by a ball, or otherwise mutilated, when the bird was quite young, and was curiously misshaped. His vultureship was shot on the hills back of Pescadero, in Santa Cruz County. The California vulture is found only in the Coast Range, never in the Sierra Nevada, and is nowhere numerous. It is stated that the Smithsonian Institute at Washington has no specimen of this immense bird, and the publications of the association only speak of one which is in the possession of some party "at the mouth of the Columbia River," probably at Astoria.

IRREGULAR DECREE OF DIVORCE.—We are informed that Mrs. Dr. MARY E. WALKER made application at the Jefferson County Special Term, last Tuesday, the 19th, to open and set aside the judgment of divorce procured against her by her former husband, Dr. MILLER, while she was confined as a prisoner in Castle Thunder, Richmond. Mrs. MARY declares that she had no notice of the proceedings, and that the decree of divorce was, therefore, irregularly obtained. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.—*Utica Herald, Nov. 21.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Pope has withdrawn his objections to the proposed European Conference. The Governments of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Italy, have announced their acceptance of NAPOLEON'S plan. The reunions of the Conference will commence at Munich, Dec. 11. The Paris *Patrie* denies the truth of the statement that Gen. DIX expressed a desire that the United States should be represented in the Conference.

The condemned Fenians, Messrs. ALLEN, LARKIN and GOULD suffered the extreme penalty of the law in Manchester yesterday forenoon. The precautions taken by the Government to guard against outbreaks were effectual. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a dense fog and a drizzling rain-storm, the crowd that witnessed the execution was very large. At last accounts the city was quiet.

It is asserted in Paris that the concession applied for by the Franco-American Telegraph Company, and which was refused, has at length been granted by the French Government for a term of years.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention held a short session yesterday, which was attended by a remarkably small number of members. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to send copies of the proceedings of the Convention to the Canadian Parliament and the Legislature of Ontario, in accordance with a request made by those bodies. A resolution was referred to the Committee on Official Corruption, setting forth that it is the duty of the Legislature to pass a law making it a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to receive, have in his possession, use, or offer to any member of either branch of the Legislature, any money or other valuable property to influence or control the vote of such member upon any measure in the Legislature. It further states that any member who shall be approached for the purposes mentioned, and shall fail or neglect to make complaint against such offender, shall himself be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Report on the Judiciary. The pending question was on the amendment offered by Mr. RUMSEY, providing that the present members of the Court of Appeals shall be members of the new Court for the period for which they were elected. Without coming to a vote, the Convention adjourned to Monday at 7 o'clock P. M.

Col. LEWIS DOWNING, principal chief of the Cherokee nation—a full blood Indian—having been chosen as the Chief Executive of the nation, took the oath of office on the 6th inst., and delivered his inaugural address before the National Council and a large gathering of his people. In the course of his remarks he stated that the recent census shows that the war swept away one-third of the Cherokees. In regard to the division of the nation during the war he says: "I congratulate you all on the peace, the harmony and union that now exist between the two parties that sprung up among our people from causes originating in the late war. We could hardly have expected, at such an early day, so complete an oblivion of the bitter feelings that were engendered while we were arrayed in deadly hostility against each other—some in the armies of the Union, and others in the armies of the late Southern Confederacy." He advises the maintenance of peace with the whites and all neighboring tribes, and recommends additional educational facilities.

ALFRED POST, Esq., has been elected President of the Highland National Bank, in place of the late President CORNWELL. Mr. POST has been connected with the bank since 1839, and for nearly the same time its Cashier, having been appointed to the position in February, 1840. MOSES C. BELKNAP has been promoted from Paying Teller to Cashier. Mr. BELKNAP is also an old official, having been in the institution seventeen years.

Gen. HOWARD has instructed Gen. CARLIN, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee, to permit children of loyal white refugees, who may be properly qualified and are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, to attend the Lookout Mountain School. He says that he will see that the expense of their education for the next term is met, and that any transportation Gen. CARLIN may order will be approved by him.

By the burning of a house occupied by a Mr. MCNULTY, in Susquehanna County, Penn., on the night of the 16th inst., Mrs. MCNULTY, her son aged 18 years, and her two daughters were burned to death. Mrs. MCNULTY in her first alarm escaped from the house, but returned to save her children, and all perished.

The Wesleyans and the Methodist Protestants have fallen into a serious misunderstanding in relation to the title of each to Adrian College. At the late session of the Wesleyan General Conference a subscription of $2,000 was made to prosecute the suit against the Methodist Protestants for the possession of this property.

The Louisiana planters who have commenced making sugar complain of the very small yield they are obtaining. The quality of sugar is good, but they are falling far short of their expectations as to quantity. The cane proves much greener than it appeared, and it is to be feared that it has already suffered from the frosts on the back lands.

Considerable excitement exists among whisky dealers in Philadelphia in consequence of the regulation of the Treasury Department, which consolidates all the bonded whisky in one warehouse, whereby certain prominent politicians, it is said, will pocket about $90,000 per annum in storage fees.

There were 224 interments in New-Orleans for the week ending Nov. 16. Of this number 56 died of cholera, 23 of yellow fever, 18 of other fevers.

LOCAL.

A verdict of $45,000 damages has just been rendered at the Hudson County Circuit Court against RUDOLPH DUMARTHERAY, for breach of promise and seduction. The plaintiff, ELIZABETH MCKEEVER, was a hoop skirt maker employed in Chambers-street, the defendant a book-keeper in an importing house in Broadway. The latter has absconded. His bondsmen will be sued for $1,500, the sum in which he was bailed.

Last evening, the Irish soldiers of this City who participated in the late war held a meeting at Cooper Institute with reference to the imprisonment of American citizens by the British Government. Addresses were made by Col. MCIVER, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, Gen. CHAS. G. HALPIN and others, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

The calendar was a very light one at Special Sessions yesterday. There were in all but thirty cases, not even one half of which came to trial. The charges were: Petty larceny, 16; assault and battery, 10; gaming, 1; malicious mischief, 1; disorderly housekeeping, 1, and misdemeanor, 1.

The number of deaths in this City for the past week was 382, an increase of 29 over the previous week.

The examination in the case of Deputy Marshal A. B. NEWCOMB was to have been continued yesterday before Commissioner OSBORN, but circumstances rendered a postponement necessary, and an adjournment for two weeks was ordered.

Prof. DOREMUS delivered a second lecture last evening, at the Church of the Holy Trinity. This lecture was given in justice to the numbers unable to obtain admittance to the lecture of Thursday, and who had purchased tickets.

Education in England--Mr. Lowe's Anti-Classical Manifesto.

The brilliant address recently delivered by Mr. LOWE, before the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, contains much on educational questions of universal interest. Mr. LOWE has certainly more right to speak on such subjects than any other man in England. Himself the gainer of the highest honors, classical and mathematical, at Oxford, he passed some years in training students for the course at the same University. His own legal training enables him to judge of the practical usefulness of such education as that given at Oxford in developing the faculties for grappling with the study of the law. His experience in Australia, and his visit here, gave him the opportunity of watching for himself the tendencies of educational progress when freed from the scaffolding of medieval endowments and semi-monastic institutions on which it is still so dependent in England. As head, for some time, of the so-called Education Department, he knows the workings of the English system of primary education better, probably, than any man of his day. Since its formation he has been one of the most active men in the management of the London University, now possessing an examining body second to none in Great Britain, embracing modern languages, English literature and science in its ordinary curriculum, and granting special degrees in law and medicine eagerly sought for by students in either profession. Add that he has taken a strong interest in all the movements for reforms in the ancient and largely endowed great schools of England, and his qualifications to speak on educational questions are scarcely to be questioned.

The English primary system of education, which Mr. LOWE treated of at some length, presents the most perfect contrast to the type of education to denounce which was his principal object. The Education Department is not strictly a department at all, but merely a Committee of the Privy Council, detached for the purpose. Government aid is granted for the building of national parish schools in proportion to the amount raised in the locality, and annual grants are made according to the number of children who pass a certain prescribed test in the elementary branches of knowledge, and among girls in plain needlework. Though the clergyman of the parish is usually the most prominent manager, all attempts to unduly influence religious opinion are strictly guarded against. In return for Government aid the managers of every national school have to place it under strict Government inspection, to engage teachers certificated by Government, and to conform to the Government regulation about the apprenticeship of assistant teachers. Mr. LOWE had to give up the administration of the department mainly through his falling foul of the country clergy, many of whom, though earnest and self-denying in the cause of education, failed to draw proper distinctions between the two capacities in which they had to act—the one as rectors or vicars of a certain district, the other as purely civil servants of the State, carrying out the civil duties of a post they had voluntarily accepted. The system is one which has many of the worst evils of "red tape," and fails to meet some of the most urgent requirements of the day; but it acts well in stimulating local efforts at a comparatively small expense, and in providing a sound elementary education on a certain fixed basis, at a cost to the parents of children of from about one to four dollars a year, according to the range of subjects taught. Something more comprehensive, and relying still less on voluntary efforts, is likely to be called for in England now; but the present system has been the means of effecting marvelous advances in popular education.

But the main object of Mr. LOWE's address was to assail with all the resources in his power the entire scope of the high class education of England—the education of Eton and Harrow, the education of Oxford and Cambridge, centres of learning which naturally influence the general type of instruction throughout England. In addition to his usual close reasoning, lucid eloquence and power of illustration, he called lighter weapons to his aid, and fairly covered the old-fashioned ideas of education with ridicule. Mr. COBDEN said once that it was mere folly for a man to be reading about the Ilissus and not know where Chicago was. That sneer conveyed a stigma on the higher types of English education that was undoubtedly well founded, and though there has been much talk about modern reforms, the system at the older English Universities, and the schools they influence, is still much the same. Modern languages and natural sciences may have obtained admission in some cases into the curriculum, but the inducements to study them are simply nothing to those still existing for students to confine themselves to the old paths, and spend the three or four best years of their early manhood in the exclusive study of dead languages and pure mathematics. Mr. LOWE tells how a party of "highly educated" Oxford students found themselves at a hotel on the Continent of Europe, unable to speak a word of the language, and he adds, with fine sarcasm, that if the waiter had not been better educated than they were, and able to speak another language beside his own, they would have been starved.

With all that Mr. LOWE says in favor of the real and thorough study of modern languages, modern history, geography and ordinary arithmetic, almost everybody will agree. To successfully engraft such practical studies on the course of instruction in vogue at such Universities as Oxford and Cambridge, proud in their antiquity, wealth and prestige, opposed to change and clinging to relics of their medieval origin, is a problem which has occupied the minds of men in England for a long time. No one saw the necessity of it more clearly than the late Prince Albert, and to apply Mr. DISRAELI's phrase, there was an "Albertine" movement in these matters as well as in the establishment of schools of design for artizans. But we doubt if Mr. LOWE will find so many disposed to accompany him to the extreme lengths to which he goes in his crusade against the classics. He says justly that under the present system in England that most well-educated men have commenced their real education at the time they are supposed to have finished it, and gives instances of the prevailing ignorance of geography, culminating in the story of Lord CASTLEREAGH, who ceded Java to the Dutch, because he did not know where it was, and did not like to ask.

But Mr. LOWE goes much further than this, and not only argues against the undue prominence given to the study of dead languages and ancient history, to the exclusion of modern history and practical science, but questions the benefits supposed to be derived from their study in any form whatever. He denies that the mental training involved in the study of Greek counterbalances the waste of time in learning a tongue, the very characters of which men forget by the time they are thirty. SAINTE-BEUVE and PREVOST PARADOL, he says, carry the French language to a perfection not surpassed by any Greek writer, and the man who studies them can also order a dinner at a *café*, and understand his bill when he gets it. He denies that the institutions, or principles of government entertained by the Greeks, have any bearings on, or relations with, those of the modern world, and argues that the ancient theory of the nature and value of knowledge is utterly out of harmony with the desire for progressive knowledge of the modern world. The study of pure mathematics he considers as more likely to render a man useless for life than to develop his powers. In his vigorous attacks on the mode of instruction and the construction of grammars used in teaching Latin and Greek, Mr. LOWE exposes many glaring evils, but he carries his arguments against the study itself of those languages to very dangerous lengths. He dwells on the advantages of a man becoming a good modern linguist. This is practical to the last degree. But can a man become a perfect modern linguist without a fair scholarly knowledge of Latin, or, at all events, is not the time employed in acquiring that knowledge saved subsequently? Again, can a student of contemporary history thoroughly understand the nature of the present Government of France without an acquaintance with the real character of the Cæsarism of which it is so palpably an imitation?

Mr. LOWE has stated the case against the advantages of a classical education with the greatest possible force, but we fancy he will fail to convince his hearers and readers that the classics, to an extent varying widely indeed according to the pursuits for which students are intended, should cease to form a part of any well-devised scheme of education. The omissions in the English system he has exposed most admirably, but his entire position on the subject will scarcely be accepted either in England or this country.

Playing at Philosophy—The Social Science Association.

The American Association for the Promotion of Social Science, in its three-days' session in this City during the past week, did very little, it must be confessed, toward removing the general mystification as to the precise object of its organization. It is true that its aim has been defined in set phrase to be "to collect all facts, diffuse all knowledge, and stimulate all inquiry which have a bearing on social welfare." This is certainly comprehensive, for what thing mundane may it not include? But our people judge public bodies of this character rather by their specific performances than by their extensive promises, and the questions are asked here in New-York, where this Society has now for the first time met, What has been accomplished at this meeting? What conclusions concerning questions of public moment have been arrived at? What definite course of action has been determined on? And the answer in every case is unsatisfactory.

That scientific men are apt to be unpractical, is no new notion. They seek to soar too often on wings of wax, and meet an Icarian fall. They think they may transcend the trammels of the machinery by which ordinary objects are secured. They are prone to contemn the base degrees by which alone success can be attained. The one thing wanting in this Social Science Association is organization. The ends it aims at are not new. They have been sought constantly since the first family was formed. A knowledge of the natural laws of society—that is, social science—the mightiest minds were engaged in seeking long before Lord BROUGHAM and his fellow-philanthropists conceived the idea of organizing for its attainment and hit upon the happy phrase that so well expresses it. The object of forming an American Association was not, or should not have been simply to encourage *individual* inquiry, but to make *combined* intelligent effort for reform wherever reform is needed among the institutions of this country.

Now for three days this Society has been in session in this City. Desultory papers have been read on all manner of topics, and we bring our best charity to the supposition that the members who in them aired their favorite theories, sought only the welfare of society in doing so. Sometimes there was a hasty interchange of views with regard to some of these which resulted in no definite action, and generally before the marrow of the matter was reached they had their quietus made by a reminder from the Secretary that the time for the reading of the next document on some entirely different theme, had arrived. Long, generally discursive, seldom incisive, often positively prosy, these papers were presented without order, without sequence, of whatever length the writers elected and on whatever theme they severally chose. Unshackled by any parliamentary rules, the readers read and often the sleepers slept. The Association met, first at one place then at another, without due notice given of the change. The result of all this was that many members and the public generally knew not where to find the Association, and hardly know where to place it now.

If anything is seriously sought to be accomplished by this fellowship of philosophers, which already numbers many men eminent in scientific walks—and will, we hope, ere long, number many more—there must be more method in its mode of procedure. Its objects are most praiseworthy, and we read this lecture to its managers only because we want to see a serious, informed and adequate effort for their attainment. An organization which seeks the welfare of society at large should be in itself exemplary. A State governed by no laws were not more Utopian than an association formed for combined action in behalf of the public welfare, that ignores the ordinary rules for the guidance of deliberative bodies, has no definite plans, and adjourns *sine die* at the end of each general meeting without having accomplished anything. The leaders of this movement must reform it altogether in these respects ere they seek to reform society.

Concerning Railroad Murders.

The confessedly bad reputation which our railroads have secured in the matter of sacrificing life, can be traced mainly to accidents which result from the misplacement of "switches" by careless and irresponsible employes. From just this cause was brought about the shocking catastrophe last Thursday on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, by which five persons were killed outright and many others were maimed. In September last, on the Erie Railroad, and still more recently on that road, and also on the Hudson River Railroad, by the merest good fortune, entire trains escaped demolition, and we were spared the pain of chronicling a calamity, where "misplaced switches" invited a terrible sacrifice of life and property. The recollection of the awful catastrophe which happened on the New-York Central Railroad on the 5th of September, 1866, when a passenger train, through the "misplacement of a switch," ran at full speed into a freight train near Rochester, killing five passengers and maiming sixty others, twenty of whom subsequently died of their injuries, must also be fresh in the minds of the public. And there seems to be no end to the horrible record.

These appalling accidents are certain to happen just so long as their prevention depends alone upon the care and vigilance of the switch-tender. No amount of experience and trustworthiness seem sufficient to insure against them. In the catastrophe at Rochester the switch-tender, whose mistake caused the awful destruction of life, was accounted one of the most careful employes of the road. He had been engaged at this responsible, although poorly paid and humble occupation, for fifteen years, and had never been found negligent before. Finally, however, the inevitable carelessness was developed in his case. Close by his hut and his switch he was allowed by the railroad authorities to raise a crop of potatoes. It was near nightfall, and he was eager to gather his harvest while daylight lasted. A freight train was to be switched off to allow the express train to pass. This switchman, always careful hitherto, performed only one part of his duty and hurried back to his digging, leaving the switch open. The express train came thundering up, and dashed off the main track into the siding, and the devastation which desolated many homes and destroyed $150,000 worth of property was the work of an instant—the fruit of a momentary forgetfulness on the part of this one man, whose faithfulness had stood the test of years.

It behooves railroad corporations, therefore, in view of these facts, to adopt more effective measures for securing the lives of their patrons and the property of their shareholders, than are to be found in the vigilance and fidelity of the most experienced of switch-tenders. They should not quietly wait for such means to be developed, but they ought to be active in discovering them. Happily, we are assured, an effective method for this purpose has already been devised. Science steps in and offers the subtle power of electricity as a compensation for the shortcomings and imperfections of a simple human agency. An invention has been perfected, and is now in successful operation on the New-Haven Railroad at Bridgeport, which, by automatic action, goes very far to prevent, if it does not entirely avoid, the recurrence of these railroad slaughters. This contrivance is simply an electric attachment to the switch-rail, which operates signals conveniently placed on the track and at the nearest station.

When the rail of the main track is moved to the switch line, the danger signal is communicated unerringly by this magnetic watchman in the display by its action of the usual warning, red disc by daylight and the red lamp at night, to any approaching train, while it at the same time sets in motion a large gong, which constantly sounds as long as the electric circuit is broken by the switch continuing open. Half an hour's attention to the batteries once a month is all that is required under ordinary circumstances to keep this vigilant sentinel alive to its work. The whole arrangement is said to be simple, inexpensive and effective. It has received the hearty commendation and indorsement of the most distinguished scientific men—among whom are Prof. DOREMUS of this City, and Profs. BREWER and LYMAN of New-Haven, and the officers of the New-Haven Road give to it, after three months' trial, their unqualified approval.

The use of this electric signal does not dispense with the services of the switch-tender. It is auxilary to him in the performance of his duties, preventing mishaps which his carelessness or relaxation of vigilance would certainly cause. It also divides the responsibility of disaster between the switch-tender and the engineer of the train—the failure or heedlessness of either being certain to attract the attention of the other before damage can result to the lives or property whose safety depends upon the exercise of their watchfulness.

The signals which have been placed on the New-Haven Road at Bridgeport are at a distance of one-third of a mile on either side of the drawbridge, and are operated by the movement of the draw. We are informed that similar signals are soon to be used throughout the entire length of the railroad wherever it is advisable to place them.

If so perfect and effective a contrivance as this electric switch is claimed to be, after proper investigation, shall not be promptly adopted by our railroad corporations, the sin of murder, so often imputed to them, may with more justice be laid at their door.

The Metropolitan Excise Law.

Recent official returns exhibit, in unanswerable figures, some of the benefits derived from the enforcement of the present Metropolitan Excise Law. Take for example the comparative number of Sunday arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct within the months of September and October, 1866 and 1867. The number of such arrests reported by the police during the month of September, 1866, was 672; this year 275, or a decrease of 397; during October of last year, 472; this year, 240; being a decrease of 232, or an average of about 55 per cent. The income for the sale of licenses since the law has been in operation amounted to $2,555,658, while under the old system (year 1864) the revenue from this source reached only $12,450. In view of these facts it becomes a question worthy of serious consideration, whether we will consent to the repeal or sweeping change of a law so intimately connected with the order and welfare of the community.

Our Currency, Good, Bad and Indifferent.

We have at present three kinds of money in use—bank money, Government money, and specie, the world's money. The latter is so rare, it is seen so seldom and by so few, that many persons appear to have forgotten its existence. Its value is certainly underrated by the large class who are now crying out for more paper currency. To refresh the memories of this class, perhaps it would be a good plan to place a few dollars in gold and silver on public exhibition in different parts of the country. One glance, the least glimpse at yellow, solid gold would be sufficient to still the cry for endless paper. It is specie that the country wants, and the sooner we can get it back again into universal use, the better for us all.

How are we to get back to specie currency? We have heard many replies to this question, none of them perfectly satisfactory, and we suppose that we must have patience and trust to the future for the desired solution. But one thing is very plain—we cannot have at the same time both specie and "legal tender" paper. These two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. It is also evident that the more paper there is in circulation the less room there is for specie, and therefore that the first step toward preparing the way for the latter is to reject absolutely all appeals for more paper money.

The paper currency of the future must be either National Bank or Government paper, and between these two it is necessary that the country should make its choice. The two cannot remain permanently in circulation side by side. Nor is it difficult to predict which of the two will perish, for the history of all countries and of all times wherein paper money has been used teach but one lesson upon this subject: politicians cannot "run" a National Bank.

It is true that the great majority of people prefer "greenbacks" to bank paper. Some politicians have attempted to take advantage of the circumstance to urge the replacing, to some extent, of National Bank notes by greenbacks. This plan has, as they assert, the additional advantage that it would save about twenty millions a year now paid to the National Banks—an exaggeration, to say the least. But even supposing it to be true, is it not better to pay something than to turn the United States Government into a vast banking institution? Is it not a matter of the first importance to keep Washington politicians and Washington lobby agents out of our banks?

The permanent financial policy of the Government must keep constantly in view two objects: First, specie payment; and second, the natural freedom of banking. Instead of the present "legal-tender," we want gold and silver; and instead of government-promises on paper, forced on us for money, we want every citizen's paper to circulate for what it is worth. Of course, the currency must be regulated by law. But the creation of money, its manufacture, and its circulation, are outside the province and beyond the legitimate power of Congress. It cannot control capital to a much greater degree than it can control the winds. Gold ebbs and flows over the world heedless of its biddings. Promises to pay, whether in the shape of greenbacks or bank bills or private notes, have their value fixed, not by laws made at Washington or Albany or any State capital, but by laws made by nature and expressed through the money markets of New-York and London and other centres of trade. Capital in every shape, whether as specie or as the promise of specie, claims and asserts for itself always, in the end, freedom of locomotion and the right to life and liberty. Governments must respect this right and freedom in their financial policy. The freedom of capital and of trade generally is, indeed, a fundamental principle which no Government, however strong in itself, can permanently disregard.

FOREIGN NOTES.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to have inaugurated her return into public life by conferring a very practical benefit upon her subjects, without any pageant at the expense of the nation, and at a saving to the Royal household as well as to the people. The favored butchers who have attained the apotheosis of butcherdom by being appointed "Purveyors to the Queen," have received notice to reduce their charge for mutton to a reasonable figure, or resign their exalted position. The cost of meat in England, and in London especially, has risen so enormously of late that the very board of the parlor cat has become a serious item in the expenses of a moderate household. *Vestigia nulla retrorsum* seems to be the motto of London butchers as to prices. Cattle-plagues may come and cattle-plagues may go, but they go on forever, and the monopoly in the meat-market is so great as to enable them to defy the British *paterfamilias*, whether he "writes to the *Times*" or whether he does not. The salaried classes in London will have good reason to thank their sovereign for this strong hint to their tyrants. A few experimental cargoes of meat in ice from this country might render it even more emphatic.

On the strength of the Russian American purchase our Government has been so often rumored as "about to buy" this, that or the other supposedly desirable property, that it has acquired quite a Mrs. Toodles reputation. The mere hint that it has cast longing eyes in any direction is enough to cause an appreciation of values. The latest rumor is a probability of its purchasing the Hudson's Bay property, which, being duly circulated in London, "caused a rise in the shares of that Company." But it by no means follows that because we have made a profitable investment pecuniarily, politically, militarily and navally, in Sitka, that we are speering about for some other way to spend our money. People don't always buy everything they want—nor do they even desire everything they are able to buy, strange as it may appear.

The stimulating effects of invention upon production are singularly apparent in the vastly increased consumption of raw material involved in every new development of mechanical manufacture. For instance, following in the train of photography come incredible demands for lenses, chemicals and the various apparatus. But, to exemplify one single necessity of the art, in the City of Dresden alone, over 6,000 reams of albumenized paper are manufactured every year—more than enough for 120,000,000 *cartes de visite*. And in the preparation are used the whites of 2,000,000 eggs, the yolks not being wasted, but used by tanners for curing the finer kinds of leather. Thus an invention creates a demand and supply system of its own which silently develops into proportions that astonish us when we take the trouble to look at them.

The London *Saturday Review* devotes a lengthy article to giving a detailed account of the actual progress and projected development of the railroad system in Eastern Europe, especially in connection with its inevitable extensions into Asia. The results anticipated in the course of the next five or ten years seem at first sight positively astounding. But the Russian Government is taking up railroad matters in earnest and on a gigantic scale, money will not be wanting, and the amount of professional skill and trained labor now lying idle in England alone must be enormous. Some of the great English contractors can command organized armies of railroad laborers, and to them doubtless a large share of the work will fall. It seems certain that within five years the railway system which will then exist in Southern Russia will be connected with that of Central and Western Europe by at least two, and probably by three routes—the first leading from Orel, on the Odessa and Moscow line, through Witepsk to Dunaburg; the second from a point on the same line nearer Odessa into the Austrian system *via* Lemberg in Galicia; and the third, as yet only in contemplation, from Odessa through Moldavia and Hungary, effecting a junction with the Prussian system on the Silesian frontier. By the time that one at least of these routes is completed, Russia will have, most probably, completed her line to Tiflis, and—astounding climax—Teheran itself be within a week's journey of Paris, while the bringing of Calcutta within a fortnight of London will probably be a matter only of a few years more, allowing even for the transits across the Black Sea and the Caspian, which the route would necessitate. But viewing only the more immediate prospect, the opening up to the rest of Europe of so vast and varied a tract as Southern Russia is an enterprise fully worthy of even the nineteenth century.

While an entire change in our Custom tariff is not to be expected in the present attitude of political parties, it might be well for us to take some practical hints on this never-to-be-settled question from the present experience of other countries laboring under huge debts. Great Britain's Customs receipts for the year 1866 were $109,480,000 in gold. Of this $32,000,000 was from tobacco; $28,000,000 from sugar and molasses; $12,000,000 from teas; $27,000,000 from wines and spirits; $99,000,000 from four general sources—foreign luxuries. And we have not heard that the iron or coal or manufacturing interests of Great Britain have suffered much from foreign competition, either.

The Paris Exposition is bearing fruit quite largely in the increase of international manufacturing orders. A vessel left Havre not long since with quite a number of locomotive engines consigned to Russia. That Government is pushing ahead its material development with wonderful energy. It proposes to devote $15,000,000 in this coming year to assisting the extension of the railway system. It is said to be in negotiation with the French Creusot Iron Works for 80 new locomotives. The giant of the North works on a colossal scale.

The startling theories recently propounded by an alarmist Coroner in London, about the atmosphere of the Underground Railway have been satisfactorily disposed of. A woman subject to heart disease, very tightly laced, happened unfortunately to die while traveling by the Underground just after a full meal. The Coroner, a gentleman well known for his sensational proclivities, talked a good deal of nonsense about gases of which he clearly knew nothing, his adherents in the Press got themselves into a hopeless state of confusion between choke-damp and fire-damp, and the impending suffocation of some hundreds of Londoners was confidently predicted. The British public experienced a big scare, the omnibuses along the route were again crowded, anxious wives shuddered all day long at the thought of their husbands, already black in the face from suffocation, being blown up on to the dome of St. Paul's by some one of Dr. LANKESTER's polysyllabic gases, and the shares of the Company were seriously depressed for a few days. In vain was it pointed out that 60,000,000 people had traveled over the line in four years without accident or complaint. But the Company courted the fullest inquiry, time and every facility were given, and finally the most eminent scientific men in London united in pronouncing the alarm as utterly without foundation. The result is satisfactory, as it proves beyond a doubt that the simplest means of ventilation in tunnels in constant use will prevent the accumulation of any gas injurious even to health. Londoners have now proof theoretical as well as proof practical that they are not suffocated on the Underground, and they really seem relieved at the thought.

One of the first signs of the times in England, in view of the approaching operation of the Reform Act, is the energetic remonstrance of the costermongers, or street-vendors of fish, fruit, vegetables, &c., in the poorer districts of London, against a recent act which practically suppressed their business. The genuine London costermonger is a kind of centaur—half man, half donkey—at least, no costermonger is complete without a donkey, and he brings cheap articles of food from the market-gardens and markets straight to the doors of those who require them, at a price far less than that demanded by the small shopkeepers. Under the existing *régime*, the latter class is one of the most powerful in London at elections, and through their influence the Act in question was passed, practically taxing the poorest classes some twenty per cent. on articles of every day food, and throwing thousands of men out of employment. But in view of an extended suffrage, the voice of the small consumers becomes felt, and the Act is clearly doomed.

The National Finances—The Surratt Trial.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 22.

There is considerable talk already about financial matters. The feeling among Western Congressmen is very strong against any further contraction, and several resolutions are ready for presentation on Monday, taking away the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw four millions per month. Such a resolution would probably pass the House if pressed, but it is not expected that it can be got beyond the Senate Finance Committee until after Mr. MCCULLOCH's report has been received. The Chairman of that Committee is at work on a financial measure, but it is not yet perfected, and he also desires delay until all the information contained in the annual reports is before Congress. He thinks that, instead of passing a single resolution taking away the authority to contract, it would be better for the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate to call jointly on the Secretary and request him to give public notice that he will make no further withdrawal until Congress can mature a thorough financial measure. To this request, he seems to think, the Secretary would accede. It may be added that Mr. MCCULLOCH is very anxious that Congress shall take no steps until his own reports, together with those of Messrs. ROLLINS and WELLS, are before its members. He will present his own views in an argument of considerable length, and whatever course Congress may adopt he deems it important that action should be had upon the financial question as a whole, and not by a series of patchwork measures. The Secretary of the Treasury has not recently sold any ten-forty bonds, and still has about twenty-two millions at his disposal. If he concludes at any time to sell them he will take the market price and not turn them off to any one person on a secret bid.

A movement is on foot to secure from Congress, for the benefit of this district, a general law under which a change of venue in criminal cases can be taken, and a leading member of the bar has written a letter urging the matter to the House Judiciary and House District Committees. The expediency of such a law is admitted by many persons, but the Surratt case is probably what induces the movement just at this time. The District-Attorney might be ready for a new trial of this issue in January, but he thinks it almost useless to go on with it again, because it is so patent that whatever the evidence may be, the chance for conviction before an ordinary Washington jury is nearly hopeless. With a law under which the case could be taken to Philadelphia, or some other point, the result would at least be more satisfactory to the country.

Senator WILSON thinks that when reconstruction is completed there should be a very material reduction of the army. He says that so many troops as we now have will then be useless, and a great saving in the national expenditures may be made.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

The Leaven Working—Southern Papers—Reconstruction—Alabama Convention—Gen. Grant and Republican Principles.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1867.

I see certain extracts from the New-York *World*, and also from the Richmond *Enquirer*, developing certain effects of the recent elections, which I expected to see, and which will have most salutary results. Anybody acquainted with the rebel and Copperhead elements in this country knows that if they got any successes they would realize the old proverb—"put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil." The whole Southern Press, with few exceptions, are uttering the same mad, insane voices, heard before the war, looking to the Democratic Party of the North for help in resisting the Government, putting the negroes again in a state of bondage by a practical inferiority, looking forward to a return to the same Satanic influences which prevailed in the Government ten years ago. On the other hand, the *World* aids this madness, by predicting the overthrow of the Southern reconstructed Governments. All this is so precisely like the utterances of YANCEY, and WIGFALL, and VALLANDIGHAM, that if you will turn back to the old files of the TIMES, you will find it, with a change of name, all on record.

But that experiment has been tried, and it is too soon to repeat it. No part of this country is going into rebellion just now. The laws of Congress will be obeyed. The Southern States will be returned to the Union at an early day, and when once in, not a tenth part of the people will ever want them out again. These madmen bite against a file. They must submit to the fate which compels them to see a restored Union and a republican Government. What is their complaint? Why, that a part of the people, who happen to have black skins, are allowed to vote! That is the same proud, inhuman, devilish and rebellious spirit which kept up Slavery, would now prostrate the negroes again in another form, like the peons of Mexico, at the feet of the same Satanic masters. But what is the negro doing? Is he justifying the outcry against him? Never have a people on earth so gloriously vindicated their rights to political privileges. I could not imagine that the negro would do so well. The rebels and Copperheads have tried and are trying their best to make a war of races, but have most signally failed. There will be no more a war of races than there will be a shower of larks. The negro will keep within the law, and on that he is invulnerable. The Reconstruction laws will never be repealed till they have done their work. The white rebel element of the South has failed, utterly failed, in attempting to show that the South would be reconstructed by negro votes. The Convention of Virginia was carried by white votes, who, if they had voted the other way, would have defeated it. The Convention in North Carolina will be carried by a large body of white votes. The Convention of Alabama was carried by white votes; and now, I ask you to look at the Convention in Alabama, and say whether it deserves the reproaches which the political scoundrels are heaping upon it? The Convention in Alabama is as intelligent and able a body as any of their Legislatures have been; and yet the papers are calling them "baboons," "Yankees," "knaves; cut throats," &c. I trust and expect that the Convention of Alabama will do its work well—restore the State to the Union, and send its Senators and Representatives to Congress; and when there I should like to see who will put them out. No; in the very hour of their hope, these rebels and Copperheads will be compelled to swallow their pills, and swallow them without sugar-coating.

I have waited till the last election return was in to sum up results, and I confess I never saw so small a crop occasion so much joy. What is it? In the Valley of the Ohio and the Upper Mississippi there are thirteen States, and within twelve months elections have been held in all of them, and the Democrats have carried but one of the thirteen. Kentucky is their only State. Now, if they cannot carry but one out of those thirteen States in 1867, with immense advantages, what can they do in 1868? If the Republican Party is united they will carry twelve of those thirteen States on the Presidential election, with the certainty of the sun rising. Those twelve States give, I think, 105 electoral votes, and with other States morally certain, will give two-thirds of the electoral vote. If Mr. PENDLETON is the candidate, as the Ohio Democracy desire, and as seems to be believed in New-York, there will be no doubt about it. But I say this in view of a hearty union of the Republican Party. You say in the TIMES Gen. GRANT will be nominated. If so, he must find something to stand upon, and form some idea of what the policy of the Government ought to be. I have perfect confidence in Gen. GRANT; but there are other people who will accept no man without some positive principles. It need not be a party creed; not at all; but it must include an adherence to the policy of Congress and to the legitimate results of the war. It must exclude any return of rebels and Copperheads to power. You may depend upon it, this is a necessity. Gen. GRANT has no such military fame as will get him any great number of votes beyond the party strength. If his friends count upon this they will be most wofully mistaken. The Western Republicans are earnest, faithful men, who ask nothing unreasonable, nothing ultra nor extreme, but who will not be marched to an election with drum and fife without knowing the reason why. I say this that his political friends may do him the service of declaring on what ground he stands. I care very little or nothing about the Presidency, provided Congress is right. But we cannot make a successful campaign with men who have no declared principles. If we have a candidate who can be even suspected of opposing or undoing the acts of Congress, he will be inevitably defeated.

But I do not anticipate difficulty. I perfectly agree with the TIMES that it is absurd to ostracise any section of the Republicans because they are conservative. Let them be as conservative as they please, but let the general ideas of the Republican Party be declared and open, and let them stand or fall upon their own principles. Congress has acted upon three ideas: First, of preventing the restoration of rebel power in the South; second, of using the enfranchised negroes to counteract the rebel element; and third, of restoring the rebel States by the loyal element. This is the substance of the whole thing; and this is supported by the loyal sentiment of the country. Of course this is opposed by rebels and Democrats with the utmost violence and bitterness. No language is too strong for them. No effort too great. This is on the same principle that the devil rages most when his end is near. They have an instinct that this policy is fatal to them, and from now till November, 1868, we shall hear the most terrible outcries, ragings and foamings of passion; but unless I misread the signs in the skies it will all be in vain. Truth and justice will prevail. Satan will be cast down.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 23.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The Judiciary Committee now stand as follows on the subject of impeachment: For—Messrs. Boutwell, Churchill, Williams, Thomas and Lawrence; against—Messrs. Wilson, Woodbridge, Marshall and Eldridge. There will be but two reports, that of the majority and minority, as above indicated. There have been but two votes in the Committee—that of June last, when the Committee stood four for and five against, and that of Wednesday last, when the Committee stood as above recorded. Judge CHURCHILL, of New-York, who then voted against, now votes for it. There is much excitement over this result.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury during the week ending to-day, amounted to $544,000. The amount forwarded hence in the same period was as follows: To the United States Depository at Buffalo, New-York, $371,000; and to National Banks and others, $314,970.

Gen. SPINNER holds in trust for the National Banks according to the official report for this week, $378,684,700, of which $340,682,750 is security for circulating notes and $38,004,950 for deposits of public moneys.

The National Bank currency issued during the week was $49,120, and the total issue to date is $304,535,671. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $5,237,595, which leaves in actual circulation at this date $299,298,076.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $512,846.

INTERESTING DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT.

Judge WYLIE, sitting in equity, has decided the case of BROWN vs. BECKET et al. BROWN, as a representative of the creditors of BECKET, sought to set aside a deed for the use of MARY BECKET, who was alleged to be the wife of CLEMENT, for the purpose of selling such property under an execution against CLEMENT. The land in question was originally purchased in the name of CLEMENT BECKET, but MARY BECKET, out of her own earnings, improved it by erecting buildings thereon, spending five or six thousand dollars for this purpose from her earnings as washer woman at the hospitals. The Judge said that however worthless a husband may be, all the earnings of his wife are his, and are, therefore, liable for his debts; but he held that this principle did not apply to the present case, because MARY BECKET was not in law the wife of CLEMENT, the evidence showing that when they came together in 1836 both were slaves, and to the code of slavery the relation of husband and wife was a stranger. Even after they were emancipated they continued to live together just as they had done before. No presumption of marriage arising therefrom in this case, because the fact of their previous life explains the nature of their relations to each other. Both of the parties in their sworn answers deny that they were ever married subsequently to the acquisition of their freedom. If their marriage prior to that was impossible under the law of slavery, their relation to each other was only that of concubinage, and its character has not been changed since by any act of theirs. The injustice threatened to be done to this poor woman and her children by seizures on the fruits of her labor, economy and thrift, and applying them a second time to the payment of the debts of a thriftless and trifling drone, whom she has fed, clothed and sheltered, because he was the father of her children, may fortunately be averted without the violation of any of the established rules of law. The bill should be dismissed with costs.

COMPLIMENTARY ORDER FROM GEN. ORD.

Brevet Maj. Gen. ORD commanding the Fourth Military District has, in general orders, complimented the conduct of the officers and enlisted men in Company K, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, comprising the garrison of the post of Pass Christian, Mississippi, during the prevalence of yellow fever last summer. The commanding officer of this Company was an early victim to the disease.

GEN. MOWER'S REMOVALS.

It is understood that, upon the issue of Gen. MOWER's recent orders, making prominent official changes in New-Orleans, Gov. FLANDERS telegraphed to Gen. GRANT that some of the removals were inexpedient and some of the appointments highly objectionable, and asking that the order be suspended until the arrival of Gen. HANCOCK, who was hourly expected. It is said this was the only communication Gen. GRANT had received up to the time his action in the matter was taken.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

This afternoon the Postmaster-General closed the receipt of proposals for the conveyance of the United States mails to the United Kingdom. In accordance with the provision of the new postal convention between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, coming into operation on the first of January, 1868, that, "Each office shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of mails to the other office by well appointed ships sailing on stated days, and shall at its own cost remunerate the owners of such ships for the conveyance of the mails." These proposals are for the contract for one year, commencing on the first of January next. The successful bidders for the contract will be announced next week.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The total receipts from internal revenue for the week ending to-day were two millions, one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars; and the total since the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, eighty-two millions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

House painters are not liable to special tax as manufacturers, in respect to the painting done by them; but if they furnish paints or other articles used by them, charging therefor to an amount exceeding $1,000 per annum, they are liable as dealers.

Brushes made entirely of tampico, without any mixture of bristles, may be regarded as wooden brushes, and exempt from taxation.

Paper for collars, cuffs, &c., is liable to a tax of 3 per centum. Where paper which has paid this tax is afterward enameled, or glazed, it becomes liable to an additional tax upon its increased value. A person who purchases plain paper and first enamels, or glazes it, and then makes it into collars, cuffs, &c., is liable to a tax of 5 per cent. upon the increased value of the paper, and to an additional tax of 2 per cent. on the entire value of the finished articles. If he makes them from the plain paper and enamels the collars, cuffs, &c., after manufacture, the enameling is to be regarded as a part of the process of the manufacture of the collars and not subject to a distinct tax; but a tax of 2 per cent. should be assessed upon the entire value of the finished articles. If he sells the collars to another party who glazes or enamels them, he himself is liable to a tax of 2 per cent. on the entire value of them unglazed, and the party who glazes them is liable to a tax of 5 per cent, on the increased value.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Small Attendance of Members—The Judiciary Report—Adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 23.

A praiseworthy but ineffectual effort was made to continue the sessions of the Convention to-day and Monday and until Thanksgiving. It met this morning, and went into a desultory discussion of the Judiciary Report, but the numbers in attendance was discouragingly small, and after sitting about an hour it adjourned till Monday evening.

Associated Press Dispatches.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 23.

The Convention met at 10 A. M.

In accordance with a request heretofore made, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to send copies of the proceedings of the Convention to the Canadian Parliament and the Legislature of Ontario.

Mr. EDDY moved that on and after Monday next the roll be called each day, and all members absent without leave shall forfeit their pay for that day. Tabled.

Mr. GRAVES offered the following:

Whereas, Bribery and corruption have been imputed to the Legislature, until the public mind has almost ripened into the belief that the charges are true; and, *Whereas*, A careful examination into the conduct of the Legislature discloses the fact that in most instances the charges are untruthful and groundless, and that the corruption imputed to the Legislature is properly and truthfully to be charged to the lobby members and shysters (?) who prowl about the Legislature for selfish and corrupting influences; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature to pass a law making it a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to receive, have in his possession, use, or offer to any member of either branch of the Legislature any money, or other valuable property, to influence or control the vote of such member upon any measure in the Legislature. Any member who shall be approached for the purposes aforesaid, who shall fail or neglect to make complaint against such offender, shall himself be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Referred to the Committee on Official Corruption.

Mr. PROSSER offered the following:

Resolved, That the Canal Board be requested to report to this Convention, at the earliest day practicable, what is the capacity of the Erie Canal to pass property eastward, and whether, in the opinion of said Board, any increase of capacity is necessary to accommodate the increasing trade of the Western States, and whether there is any danger of a diversion of trade out of the State without any further improvement of the said canal.

Tabled under the rule.

The President presented a communication from the Deputy Clerk of the New-York City Common Council in response to a resolution of the Convention calling for copies of the report of a select Committee of the Common Council, relative to the rights and franchises of said city. Tabled and ordered printed.

Mr. WALES moved that the Committee on Revision be instructed to add the following to the fifth article on suffrage:

And no legal voter shall be prohibited from voting for any officer to be voted for in the district where such voter is entitled to vote.

Tabled by consent of the mover.

Mr. HALE moved to amend the report on the judiciary as to the organization of the Supreme Court; that there should be in the State twelve Judges; the existing judicial districts to be continued; four Justices to be elected or appointed in the First District, and two Justices in each of the other districts; one State Term to be held every year, seven Judges to be assigned therefor, four of whom shall constitute a quorum; such causes as may be directed by legislation, or ordered by any General Term, to be heard at the State Term; General Terms to be heard by not less than three Judges, or two Judges and one Justice; but no Justice to sit at a General Term in the district for which he is elected or appointed.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report on the judiciary. The pending question was on the amendment offered by Mr. RAMSEY, providing that the present members of the Court of Appeals shall be members of the new Court for the period for which they were elected.

Without coming to a vote, the Convention adjourned to Monday at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Payment of the National Bonds in Currency.

The Washington *Chronicle*, of Saturday, publishes the following letter from Hon. JOHN LAW, member of the Thirty-eighth and the Thirty-ninth Congress, from the Evansville, Ind., District, to Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, with Mr. STEVENS' indorsement of the same:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

Will you do me the favor to publish this letter from one of the soundest and most intelligent Democrats I have ever seen in Congress, upon the subject of the currency? I publish it without asking the writer's leave, because I believe such wholesome teachings to be necessary at this moment. Yours,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 15, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just finished reading in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, with care, attention, and with great pleasure, your reply to your neighbor, GYGER, in reference to the payment in "legal-tenders" of the principal of the five-twenty bonds, and am very glad to find that our opinions on that subject perfectly coincide. I voted for the bill with a perfect understanding that as the bill was silent on the subject of the payment of gold for the principal, that was to be paid in government currency, while, as to the interest on these bonds, it was specially provided that gold should be paid; and I have always regretted, as I have told you frequently, that I voted for it at all, believing, as I do, that no such distinction should be made, and that all bonds of the Government should be paid, principal and interest, in the currency of the Government, which they had declared should be a "legal tender" for all debts, "public or private," except in those cases—the ten-forties—where express provision was made for the payment in gold, both for principal and interest. I recollect very well, in a conversation with you, that you told me "it was a singular anomaly that, in a Government like ours, emphatically a Government of the people, our brave and gallant fellows who had lost an arm or a leg, or perhaps both, in the service, or the widows and orphans of those who fell battling for their country, should be paid in Treasury notes, when the bankers and millionaires of Europe, who had no sympathy for our cause, but who had invested in our bonds at probably eighty cents to the dollar, should be paid in gold." And you were right.

I do not believe the folly of those who are urging the argument of "repudiation," in case the bonds are not paid in gold, will have strength enough at the close of the next Congress to carry them over the *pons asinorum*. You may rely on it, the "Great West," irrespective of parties, are solidly against paying gold on the principal of these bonds, and it will be with great reluctance and misgiving that they will pay the interest in gold; and I will further say that the party, whatever it may be, which indorses such a policy in the Presidential election next Fall, will be so far beaten that their own dogs will not know them when they come from the polls.

I am sincerely glad to learn that your health is so far restored as to enable you to attend the coming Congress. You will no doubt have matters of deep interest on which to adjudicate, and questions of great importance to consider. My earnest desire is that all may tend to the union, harmony and best interests of the Republic.

Very truly and sincerely yours,

JOHN LAW.

THE DISASTER AT ST. THOMAS.

Some Account of the Recent Hurricane—List of the Buildings and Ships Damaged and Destroyed.

From the St. Thomas Tidende, Nov. 13.

A most terrific hurricane has passed over this island. On the 29th of October, between meridian and 7 o'clock P. M., a gale was experienced here, which, if not in magnitude, certainly in destructiveness, is declared to surpass anything hitherto known. As to the extent of its severity or intensity, opinions, as too often will be the case, differ. Some are of the opinion that it was stronger or more fierce than any tornado that has ever been previously felt in this island; while if we take correct data for it, it was not as severe as the hurricane that was experienced here on the 2d of August, 1837. It is generally admitted that the wind commenced to blow and the rain to pour, if not directly from the west, at least about N. N. W., which when at its highest point must have lasted fully one hour; there then became a lull, which deluded some people into the belief that it had subsided; up to this lull its destructiveness had extended to the overturning or driving on shore of the smaller vessels in the harbor, viz.: schooners, sloops, lighters, tug-boats, and the breaking up of many wharfs. In the town to the striping of many roofs. After the lull, the storm veered round to the southeast, and then increased in force to a much higher degree than it had been when it blew from the west, and naturally consummated the greatest extent of damage; for it then seized upon the larger vessels in port and shifted them about until they were either sunk, or thrown high and dry on shore, with an attendant loss of life. In the town and country destroying numerous houses, both large and small, and as in the harbor causing several deaths, to those who could not escape the ruins, or in escaping them may have been struck with one or other of the innumerable things that were being wildly driven about by the wind. It has been stated that during the latter part of the hurricane two earthquakes were felt, but there are as many persons who say they did not feel them. It may be that walls, &c., in falling near by, may have occasioned strong shocks to be felt that could easily be taken for shocks of the earth. As we commenced by stating that the hurricane came from the west, it might be as well that we begin to detail the damages at the west end of the town, and following the stores in its south-easterly course, endeavor, as far as it is possible to do, to mention those prominent disasters and strange occurrences as they now present themselves when all is over. The shipping disasters and an account of the country we shall publish under separate heads.

DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS.

Our narration will begin with the statement that a small building at the burial-ground was destroyed, the gas works stripped and so much injured that it will at least require three months to replace them—meanwhile the town will have to be lighted with kerosene lamps—the spar-pits of Mr. DANIEL and Mr. HUGHES emptied of their massive spars and timber, and those articles carried away inland, and nearly all the work sheds of those gentlemen and that of Mr. J. BERNARD, in their ship-yards, thrown down. The buildings at Honduras Wharf are broken up. The Marine Repairing Slip was singularly fortunate, although it has been stated at a recent period that it was out of repairs, for it we except a few tiles taken from the engine house and some shingles from one of the storehouses it has received no injury. And that too with the steamship *Red Gauntlet* on its ways. The jetties at the coaling wharf of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, totally destroyed, and the coal sheds unroofed. The roofs of the wall-buildings, at what is called Hazzell's new wharf, blown off, other damages done, and the jetties destroyed. The premises on the other side, leased by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the jetties broken up and the coal sheds unroofed. The telegraph at Cowell's battery gone. The buildings at Muhlenfeld's battery unroofed. The pleasant residence at Havensigt and the surrounding houses demolished. The houses a little higher up the hill belonging to Mr. BARON all broken up. The dwelling and the coal shed at the Liverpool Company's wharf destroyed. The new spacious coal sheds at the wharf of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique destroyed. The barracks in the rear of Fort Christian, capable of accommodating a thousand men, destroyed. Many of the roofs of the buildings comprising the Communal Hospital blown away. The pleasantly situated dwelling at Louisenhoi, broken up. The dwelling of Mr. FECHTENBURG, below Kjær's Castle, entirely destroyed. The tower of Kjær's Castle blown off. The Lutheran church, the Episcopal church, the Reformed Dutch church, the Catholic church, all stripped of their coverings. The new fish house entirely broken up. The lumber sheds of Mr. TUCKER, of Mr. MARSTRAND, of Mr. ALVERTY, all more or less injured. The bathing establishment lately advertised by Mr. DOHNE for sale, has disappeared. Most of the trees in the Coccanut-square uprooted. Many of the trees in the market square uprooted. The two costly mansions of Mr. J. H. MORON, erected on what is called Tower's Hill, completely unroofed. The buildings recently erected on what is called Windy Hill completely demolished. The residence of Dr. J. P. WRIGHT much injured. The western portion of the residence of J. B. CAMERON, Esq., carried away. A great portion of the Roman Catholic parsonage carried away. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's extensive engineering factory's roof gone and otherwise severely injured. The blacksmith establishments of Mr. LARCHEVOO, Mr. BLACKWOOD and Mr. J. ROSS entirely down. The substantially built ice-house of Messrs. RICHARDSON & RAVEN almost torn in pieces, and a large portion of their ice melted; a cargo, however, has arrived at a most opportune time. The late ice-house of C. J. KOEFOED in a very dilapidated state. The building in which the *Tidende* Printing-office was kept, owing to the falling (subsequent to the gale) of the western wall of a building that stood immediately above it, the flat roof constructed of heavy timber, was crushed in, and the whole office put in ruins. The presses (five in number) have all more or less suffered. The merchants, store and shop keepers are almost without an exception severe sufferers, by large quantities of damaged goods, occasioned by the water that poured into their places after the roofs became stripped of their coverings. And for a few days the greatest effort was needed to make temporary coverings by old sails, &c. Fortunately during the first week there was no rain. Yet to this time innumerable stores and dwellings remain uncovered, although much activity is used to get roofs secured. The rains within the last few days have been most unfortunate for those as yet unprovided. Nevertheless mechanics are everywhere busy, and in many cases with good success.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

British steamship Columbian, sunk on the eastern end of the Floating Dock with a full cargo from Liverpool. The cargo, to a great extent, is now being got out by divers in armor suits. British steamship Rhone, sunk at Peter Island, with a portion of cargo for Europe, and from 150 to 160 lives lost. British steamship Wye, a total wreck on Buck Island, and 49 lives lost. British steamship Derwent, ashore and seriously injured. British steamship Conway, on shore at Road Town, (Tortola,) seriously injured, but got off and now in our port. British steamship Tyne, partly dismasted at Peter Island, but returned to this port. British steamship Robert Todd, ashore and seriously injured. British steamship Solent, dismasted, but has since gone to sea on her route. British ship British Empire, sunk and dismasted on the eastern end of the Floating Dock, and has since been condemned and sold for $65. British schooner Proctor, sunk and seriously injured. British brig Onisiphorous, sunk, with a part of her cargo of coals, condemned and sold for $295. British schooner Ocean Gem, partly sunk, with a part of her cargo and four lives lost. British schooner Norman, ashore, a total wreck. British schooner Alexandra, ashore, a total wreck. British schooner Elizabeth, ashore, a total wreck, condemned and sold for $210. British schooner Water Witch, ashore, a total wreck, condemned and sold for $855. British bark Agnes Lamb, dismasted and seriously injured, condemned and sold for $1,500. British bark Howard, dismasted and seriously injured. British brigantine Wild Pigeon, ashore, dismasted, with a part of cargo. British brig Her Majesty ashore, with a part of cargo. British brigantine R. Scole, ashore and seriously injured. British brigantine Hope, ashore, with a full cargo of molasses, condemned and sold for $195, now afloat. British brigantine Princess Alice, ashore in ballast, with 3 feet water in the hold. British brigantine Ida Abbott, ashore, a total wreck. Tugboat Itchen, ashore and partly injured. British sloop Nimble, dismasted, with a part of cargo. American schooner Clinton, capsized and injured, 1 life lost, condemned and sold for $1,170. American ship Charles Sprague, ashore, a total wreck, the Captain and 1 man saved. American ship Sarah Newman, ashore with a part of cargo of the bark Patmos on board. American bark Aberdeen, ashore, dismasted, 5 feet water in the hold and 3 lives lost. American brigantine Mecosta, ashore, a complete wreck, with a cargo of hides taken from the Princess Alice, condemned and sold for $75. American brig Nellie Gay, dismasted and seriously injured, condemned and sold for $1,000. French bark Veloce, in ballast, sunk at the eastern end of the Floating Dock, with 4 lives lost. French brig Emma, ashore, a total wreck. French bark Brune, ashore, dismasted, with a part of cargo for Laguayra, since landed. French bark Bernica, ashore, with a part of cargo, since landed. French bark Gazelle, ashore, in ballast, condemned and sold for $700. French bark Generalde Lourmel, dismasted and seriously injured, with a full cargo of coals. French brig Jacmel, dismasted and seriously injured. French steamship Caravelle, dismasted and otherwise injured, but since has proceeded on her route. French Tug-boat, sunk, but since raised. French sloop Sylph, sunk, but since raised. Danish bark Ludvig Holm, ashore, a complete wreck, condemned and sold for $760. Danish bark Nordskov, ashore, a complete wreck, condemned and sold for $1. Danish brigantine Valkynion, ashore, seriously injured. Danish schooner Petrel, ashore and partly injured. Danish schooner Dos Hermanos, dismasted, with full cargo of mahogany, Captain and one man injured. Danish schooner West End Packet, sunk. Danish schooner Maggie, sunk. Danish schooner Nannette, sunk (capsized) and two lives lost. Danish tugboat Vice-Governor Berg, ashore. Danish Dredger, ashore and somewhat injured. Danish tugboats Urchin and Pigmy, ashore and seriously injured. Danish tugboat Lilliputian, sunk or lost, with three lives drowned. Dutch brigantine Maria and Anna, dismasted and seriously injured. Dutch brigantine Antje, dismasted and seriously injured. Dutch schooner Juliet, ashore, dismasted with part of cargo. Dutch sloop Noit Gedacht, ashore and dismasted. Dutch sloop Trial, ashore a total wreck, and sold for $25. Oldenburg brig Helios, ashore with part of cargo. Prussian brig Edward, ashore with cargo of coals. Prussian brig Treffer, sunk, two lives lost, condemned and sold for $150. Bremen brig Johann, sunk, in ballast, condemned and sold for $1,300. Norwegian ship Veloz, dismasted, in ballast, condemned and sold for $300. Spanish schooner Rapida, sunk and Captain lost. Spanish schooner Tres Hermanos, sunk with full cargo, and Captain lost. Spanish schooner Formalidad, sunk with full cargo. Spanish schooner Alfonse, sunk with part of cargo. Spanish schooner Altagracia, sunk with part of cargo, and one life lost. Spanish schooner Manuela, sunk in ballast. Spanish schooner Otilia, sunk with sundries. Spanish schooner Veloz, dismasted with cargo for Guantanamo. Spanish war-steamer Vasque Nunez de Bilboa, dismasted; during the hurricane did a vast amount of service in rescuing the lives of those exposed to imminent danger; has since gone to Porto Rico. Spanish steamship Pelayor, ashore, dismasted, but has since been taken off. Spanish steamship Camagiiel, ashore, a total wreck, the Purser, Chief Engineer and nine men lost. Venezuelan schooner Joven Panchita, sunk. Venezuelan schooner Oriental, sunk, two lives lost. Venezuelan schooner Concepcion, sunk with full cargo and $5,000 in gold.

INCIDENTS.

Hurricanes always produce their miracles that, however clear to the eye, yet appear incredible, and this one is not without its fair quota. A gun on the ramparts of Fort Christian, used for firing the morning and evening signal, was forced through the parapet wall and thrown down into the barrack-yard. The diving-bell belonging to the dredging apparatus, a bulk of about nine tons, was lifted from the place known as the hulks or ponton, and carried over and thrown into one of the spar-pits of Mr. HUGHES, a distance of at least a quarter of a mile. A piece of scantling some twenty-five feet long, pierced the roof of a wooden house in Prindsesse-street, passed through the back of a rocking-chair, and under a cottage piano just near enough not to touch the keys above and the pedal below, then went through the floor and rested on the counter of a grocer's shop underneath; so that the one end projected out at the roof while the other end rested on the counter, at same time holding the rocking-chair and piano immovable. The apartment is small, and the occupants were in it when the accident happened, yet no one was hurt. A stone, supposed to weigh forty tons, that has for a long time been lying on the beach below the fort of the lower point, has now a vessel's sail spread under it, much in the way that a table-cloth would be laid on a table, and a large dish cover set in the middle. Many other similar instances could be recorded, but our space does not admit.

EXTENT OF THE DISASTER.

However deplorable may be the losses in property, no one can say, that actual misery prevails. None are houseless, naked or starving, as some in their mistaken, over zeal for us, would make it appear. Flour, although high in price, has not diminished the supply of bread; in fact all the bakers, with the exception of one, whose ovens were really injured, produced their bread the morning after the hurricane, and so far from any wish to profit by the emergency of the case, instances can be shown where hundreds of loaves of bread were given away to those who seemed for the moment to need them. The exceptional bakery we refer to, resumed its baking after two or three days. Since then bread is just as abundant in the town as it was before. And, therefore, whatever may have been stated elsewhere about our bakers has no foundation. We know the losses of our inhabitants are terrific, and it may need years of industry to restore what has been lost within a few hours; yet, as a community inured to adversity, it will be borne with fortitude and resignation.

We have the official authority for stating that the number of burials occasioned by the loss of life from accidents that occurred in the town, or those found drowned in the harbor, amounts at the present time to one hundred and fourteen.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

The Accident on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Five Persons Killed and Thirteen Injured.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday gives the following particulars of the accident on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, about twelve miles from Cincinnati, on Thursday morning:

About 5:30 o'clock A. M. a freight train coming to this city was obliged to stop at the bridge across a creek half a mile above Lockland, the pilot, or "cow-catcher," by which it is better known, having fallen to the ground; and the conductor, knowing that the New-York Lightning Express train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad would soon be along, sent one of his brakesmen about half a mile up the track to signal it. Soon the shrill whistle of the locomotive was heard, and the train came dashing along. The brakesman, standing on the middle of the track, waved his signals. The engineer saw them and whistled down the brakes. The train, which consisted of six passenger and two freight and baggage coaches, being comparatively light, and all the brakesmen being at their posts, the train was stopped just in time to prevent a collision. This train having been stopped, the duty of the conductor of the freight train had been performed, and the responsibility of stopping the Hamilton Accommodation and freight train, which was only a short distance behind, both due in this city at the same time, belonged to Conductor SLITER, of the New-York Express train. About one-third of a mile above the scene of the terrible catastrophe, there is a short but decided curve in the road, and Conductor SLITER, knowing that there was not a moment to spare, dispatched a man with signals up the road, impressing on his mind the necessity of using all possible speed. When about half way between the Express train and the curve, the Accommodation train was seen to be coming along at lightning speed. The usual signals were given, and Mr. BREWER, the engineer of the "Franklin," the engine drawing the Accommodation train, saw them. He whistled down the brakes, but the train being very heavy, consisting of ten freight and two passenger coaches, there being a down grade, and the track being very slippery from the damp and foggy atmosphere, it was found impossible to stop it in time, and the engine plunged into the rear of the express train, and now was inaugurated such a scene as is almost impossible to describe. The express train consisted of two freight and baggage and two passenger cars, belonging to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and one baggage, one passenger and one sleeping car belonging to the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, which had been hitched on to the main track at Dayton. These three cars were in the rear, and into the sleeping coach the engine ("Franklin") forced its way, cutting the coach almost in two. The smoke pipe and front part of the engine were completely demolished, and the box of the tender lifted from its place, and then thrown forward. In the collision the kerosene reflecting head-light of the engine was broken, and the contents of the lamp were emptied on to the floor, and ignited by the fire from the stove, which had been overturned. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and soon the whole rear portion of the car, or rather what was left of it, was in flames. Some of the passengers who had been awakened a short time before the accident by the porter, who it seems was in charge, were either dressed or in the act of dressing, escaped with only injuries; others, and among them four sisters, SALLIE, RACHEL, HANNAH and MARY MORGAN, were asleep, or at least had not arisen. These four all lost their lives. They all occupied berths near the rear end of the car, and it is supposed that three of them were instantly killed by the concussion. The other, supposed to be RACHEL, had the lower part of her body completely wedged in among the broken seats, &c., and found it impossible to extricate herself. She was in close proximity to a window, however, and managed to break the glass with her hand. Through the opening thus made she forced her shoulders and arms, and called upon those in the vicinity for help. Several of the panic-stricken passengers rushed to her assistance, but it was found impossible to extricate her from her horrible and heart-rending position, although the strength of three men—strength almost sufficient to pull her body to pieces—was used. One of the passengers, a Mr. JACKSON of Boston, seeing that nothing could be done to relieve the young girl from the outside, rushed into the car, and was never again seen alive. Again the passengers on the outside attempted to pull her through the window, but they were unsuccessful, and the heat and smoke from the burning car becoming so intense, they were obliged to retire. Finding nothing could be done to extricate her, the poor girl, throwing up her arms, shouted, "O, God, if you cannot save me, kill me as quickly as possible." In an instant more she was completely wrapped in flames, and her prayer was answered. She was a corpse. By this time the car was one sheet of flames, which were soon communicated to the car forward, and it was quickly consumed. The flames did not cease till four more cars, six in all, had been burned. There was not a single piece of the woodwork, of any of the cars, twelve inches in length, left unburned.

As soon as the flames ceased, the work of removing the remains from the *débris* commenced. It was supposed at first that eight or ten persons had lost their lives, and it was with no little anxiety that the work progressed. The first body found was that of Mr. JACKSON, who heroically lost his life while endeavoring to save that of a fellow-being. He had undoubtedly been smothered by the smoke, and had fallen in about the middle of the car. His clothes had been almost completely burned off, and his body, charred and blackened, was burned to a crisp. If it had not been known that it was he who entered the car to save the life of one of the Miss MORGANS, he would probably never have been identified, almost all the flesh having been burned off his face. The next body discovered was that of the young lady supposed to have been RACHEL MORGAN. Her lower limbs were found to be wedged in between the iron bracings of the seats, and several of the bones were found to be fractured. Her clothing was gone, and her flesh so badly blackened and charred as to make her also totally unrecognizable. Near RACHEL were found the bodies of her three sisters, SALLIE, HANNAH and MARY. Their bodies had been terribly mangled, and it is supposed, as we have already stated, that they were almost instantly killed. Their bodies were all badly burned, and not a vestige of their clothing remained. Thinking that still more bodies were buried, the anxious work proceeded, but fortunately there were no more to be found.

The above were all who lost their lives, but some twelve or fifteen were more or less injured. We give their names below.

At first it was not known who the young ladies were. Some of the passengers said that they were from Detroit, others from Toronto, and still others from Europe. It was known that they had a large quantity of baggage, and the keys being found near the body of one of the unfortunate victims, the trunks, eight in number, were opened. In one of them a large bundle of letters were found, and it was learned that they were all residents of New-Orleans, and unmarried. Several of the letters were from a Mr. HARROD, of New-Orleans, who, it would seem, was a brother-in-law of the young ladies, and acting as their agent for property in that city. One of the letters stated that there was considerable money standing to their credit, and if they needed any to draw on him. From these letters the first names of the bodies were learned. Another letter was found addressed to "Conductors," and signed by Gen. P. T. BEAUREGARD. This letter stated that the Misses MORGAN were traveling for pleasure, and alone, and asking that all possible courtesies be extended them. They had been on a trip from New-Orleans to New-York, by water, and thence through the Eastern States and Canada. They took the train at Detroit on Wednesday afternoon, and had their baggage checked through to Louisville, where, they told the "check man" of the train, they expected to meet some friends to-day. Upon learning these facts President L'HOMMEDIEU immediately telegraphed to both Louisville and New-Orleans, but up to 9 o'clock last night no answer had been received.

Mr. JACKSON, whose first name we have been unable to learn, was traveling in company with two friends, who, it is said, joined him at Detroit. He had come from Boston, and was on his way South on business. Strange to say, neither of these gentlemen have been seen since the accident occurred, and it is not known what has become of them. News of the terrible occurrence was immediately telegraphed to this city, and a special train with the best surgical aid which could be obtained, hospital stores, &c., was dispatched to the scene. When the surgeons arrived the following persons were found to be injured:

DAVID BROWN, of Boston, Mass., who suffered a bad contusion of the left arm. A. F. WINTERS, also of Boston, right leg cut and bruised. CHRISTOPHER HOFFMAN, of Tippecanoe, contusion of the right foot. RICHARD CARR, of Toledo, fracture of the right forearm. C. H. CULBERTSON, of Troy, Ohio, slightly cut and bruised about the head and face. Mrs. C. H. CULBERTSON, left arm, hand, shoulder and breast badly burned and bruised. C. N. BLISS, of New-York, slightly bruised about the head. Mrs. C. N. BLISS, left arm burned and cut on the forehead. L. W. OSBORN, of New-York, slightly bruised. Two children of Mr. and Mrs. BLISS, who were with their parents at the time, were badly stunned, but received no other injuries. Miss BELLE WUNDER, of this city, right hip cut. As soon as the injured ones had been temporarily attended to, they were placed on board the special train, and were brought to this city.

Operations of the Gloucester Fishing Fleet.

The Cape Ann (Gloucester, Mass.) *Advertiser* says the fishing season of 1867, now about closed, has proved rather an unprofitable one to a majority of the vessels engaged in it, more particularly the mackerel fishery, which has been the poorest experienced for many years. We copy the following details:

"The Newfoundland herring fishery was prosecuted by about forty-five sail of vessel—the largest number ever employed—but the business proved a failure, owing to the imperfect manner in which the herring were frozen, and the arrival of the whole fleet about the same time, involving great loss to those engaged in it. The George's fishery has been successfully prosecuted through the season. The Western Bank and Cape North fisheries have been pursued with good success. The Grand Bank fishery has proved profitable to those engaged in it, and a larger number of vessels have been employed than heretofore. The shore mackerel and seining business has been largely engaged in, but has proved far less remunerative than last year. The Southern fleet did remarkably well; but the shore fleet have not done so poorly for many years. The Bay mackerel fishery has proved rather unprofitable the present season. Less than one-third of the fleet have made two trips, and the catch will fall short of last year's. Six vessels, valued at $43,000, and forty-nine lives have been lost in the prosecution of the fishing business the present year. In addition to these there have been two vessels, valued at $23,000, and nine lives lost in the freighting business, making a total of eight vessels, valued at $66,500, and forty-nine lives lost from this port, thus far this season. Last year there were fourteen vessels and twenty-six lives lost."

Devastation by Fires in Southern Illinois and Missouri.

From the Cairo (Ill.) Democrat, Nov. 19.

Sweeping, surging flame is spreading over miles and hundreds of miles of our territory, and dense, heavy, stifling smoke like a pall, have settled upon the whole country. For a distance of nearly a hundred miles along the Illinois Central Railroad, throughout a large portion of Alexander and Pulaski counties, and a wide scope of Southern Missouri, in forest and field, prairie and hill, the destroying element is sweeping, and no power has been able to stay it. The sight is one of awful grandeur. The bright flames lap up the dry leaves and grass of the forests, and stubble of the fields, twine around the giant tree, and, roaring above its top, seem eager to kiss the very clouds. In the central portions of this county much damage has been done. Fences and barns, fine timber and stacks of grain, have been destroyed. In southeast Missouri "Negro Wool Swamp," or the dead grass and timber therein, is a mass of flame and bulk of fire. The woods in Union County are also being swept. All around is seen the crackling, raging flame, leaping from limb to limb, following the tortuous windings of the long fences, and covering the earth with a gleaming mantle of fire. The damage sustained already cannot be estimated. Everywhere the farmers are fighting back the fire; but while breaking the ranks in this place are flanked in that; while making headway here, are losing ground there. The origin of the fire is easily accounted for. Hunters and marketmen, camping in the woods, have thoughtlessly left the embers of their camp-fires to be scattered among the dry leaves by the first breeze. In this way the widespread conflagration originated. Man is comparatively powerless, and we look for the end only when the heavens open their floodgates and send a drenching shower. Our city is enveloped in smoke; the navigation of our rivers is rendered difficult and perilous thereby, and eyes and lungs are sensibly affected. The "burning of the woods," as we call it, is periodical here, but in this great tornado of fire, we realize something in comparison with which our former "burnings" pale into utter insignificance.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Darling Ratification Meeting.

A meeting was held at the Union Republican Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, on Saturday afternoon, of two delegates from each Assembly District Association, in the interest of the election of WM. A. DARLING for Mayor. J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Esq., presided. A Committee was appointed to confer with other Republican organizations, with the view of securing united action on the part of the friends of Mr. DARLING. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. OLIVER, SPENCER and DRUMMOND—the speakers being very enthusiastic in their opinions that Mr. DARLING's election is almost a certainty. The meeting adjourned to Tuesday next.

A Change in the Programme.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1867.

STEPHEN S. DOTY, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* The Union Republican Aldermanic Convention nominated you by acclamation, on the evening of Thursday, the 14th inst., as their candidate for Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District, at the approaching municipal election of the City of New-York, and charged their officers with the duty of conveying to you the official information of their action. We accordingly have the honor, in behalf of the Convention, of tendering you the nomination.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. W. CULVER, President of Convention.

PETER F. CONNOLLY, Secretary.

Sixteenth Ward Mozart Aldermanic Convention.

This Convention held a meeting last night at Carrol Hall, corner of Fortieth-street and Third-avenue, and nominated THOMAS DUFFY for Alderman in the Sixteenth Aldermanic District.

Aldermanic.

Eighth District, Tammany—Adjourned to Tuesday.

Fourteenth District, Mozart—Nicholas Haughton.

Civil Justice—Sixth District.

Democratic Union—Adjourned to Monday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INQUEST ON THE DEATH OF MRS. MOREHOUSE.—The inquest on the body of this lady was held on yesterday at the County Court-house, Brooklyn, before Mr. Coroner SMITH. The facts of this case have already partially appeared in the TIMES. She resided at No. 191 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, and on last Wednesday two weeks left her house in company with a Mrs. KNAFFLER. She was in a state of pregnancy at the time, and the object of her departure was to go to a Mrs. ECKHART, at Delancey-street, New-York, who was to procure abortion upon her. The operation was duly performed. Immediately afterward Mrs. MOREHOUSE got unwell, and died a few days subsequently. Before death she was visited by Dr. REGAN, who found sufficient evidence to warrant him in giving the information acted upon. From these facts the jury found the verdict that deceased's death was caused by the hands of JACOBINE ECKHART, and Mrs. SOPHIA KNAFFLER was accessory to the fact. Both women were committed to jail.

THAT FIRST BRICK.—The first brick in the Mission building on Hicks-street, near Fulton, which was to have been laid yesterday morning, was not laid, the weather being too stormy for such a ceremony. Only the builder and the TIMES reporter were on hand. When erected there will be a reading-room on the first floor and school-room on the second floor. The school-room will be about 40 feet high, well ventilated, lighted from above and the ends, and surrounded by a gallery. The front of the building is to be of Philadelphia pressed brick, with brownstone trimmings on the base and Nova-Scotia yellow stone trimmings for the upper portions.

THE LATE ELECTION.—Further official returns of the late election give Charles Schurig, (R.,) for Register, 23,461; McLaughlin, (D.,) 21,612; Harteau, (L.,) 3,879. For Coroner—Lynch, (R.,) 17,895; Slatterly, (D.,) 22,909; Norris, (L.,) 8,072. For County Clerk—Hodges, (R.,) 19,190; White, (D.,) 24,199; Van Voorhees, (L.,) 4,270. County Judge—Coit, (R.,) 18,179; Troy, (D.,) 26,912; Greene, (L.,) 2,208. For Superintendent of the Poor—Altenband, (R.,) 18,906; Scott, (D.,) 25,358; Skidmore, (L.,) 4,876.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.—Mayor BOOTH issued a Thanksgiving proclamation yesterday. The local clause is as follows: "In this general prosperity our own city has special cause for congratulation. In everything which pertains to a healthy and permanent advancement and growth, the past year has been equal to any that have preceded it in our city's history.

PREACHING TO FIREMEN.—The Young Men's Christian Association have arranged for the delivery of sermons to various classes of people at the Academy on Sunday evenings. Next Sunday Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach to the firemen. It is hoped that an alarm of fire will not be given during the services.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—Officer MCCARTY, of the Forty-third Precinct, arrested JOHN LYMAN, employed in the liquor-store of JOHN FITZPATRICK, corner of President and Nevins streets, yesterday morning, for opening the saloon before sunrise. Justice CORNWELL ordered the discharge of the prisoner.

SALE OF THE OZAMA.—The Haytien steamer *Osama*, built at Wilmington, Del., 150 feet long, 28 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, was sold by United States Marshal DALLON, under a judgment of the United States Court, on Friday, at the Atlantic Basin, to P. & G. LORILLARD for $6,000.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. MARGARET MCINTYRE, of Portchester, N. Y., fell from the steps of Hamilton Market, corner Hamilton-avenue and Van Bruntstreet, and broke her leg. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital by Officer KENNEY, of the Forty-third Precinct.

BURGLARY AT GREENPOINT.—The grocery-store of SMITH & BROS., Union-avenue, corner of Freeman-street, Greenpoint, was entered by burglars on Friday night, and robbed of various articles of merchandise and all the money in the drawer. The entrance was made through the hall door.

LECTURE BY BISHOP LOUGHLIN.—Right Rev. JOHN LOUGHLIN, Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn, will lecture to-morrow evening in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth-street, E. D., for the benefit of the poor of that parish.

ACCIDENT TO AN AGED WOMAN.—Mrs. J. WARD, an aged woman, residing at No. 50 Franklin-street, Greenpoint, accidentally fell in the rear yard of her residence yesterday afternoon and sustained a fracture of one of her legs.

STEALING.—JOHN LUCAS stole a truss yesterday from the store of MARSH & CO., No. 176 Fulton-street, was arrested by Officer KENNEY, of the Forty-second, and held for examination.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The Police made 353 arrests last week in Brooklyn.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron Von Havre, of the French Legation, is at the Brevoort House. Lieut.-Gov. Cox, of Maryland, and Hon. C. C. Kellogg, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Major-Gen. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, and Capt. Hulliffs, of the British Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. G. D. Ruggles, of the United States Army, Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Burlington, and Hon. J. H. Selwyn, of Boston, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Gen. E. Hogan, of the United States Army, and Hon. G. W. Danvers, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A National Home for Disabled Soldiers Upon the Battlefield of Gettysburg.

This Association, specially chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, has purchased thirty acres of land, and already paid $10,000 towards the preservation of the grounds. The National Government having failed to provide a home for the crippled veterans, it becomes the duty of the American people to unite in erecting an institution which will afford the soldiers a home and be an honor to our country.

For full particulars address

GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,

—*Advertisement.* No. 546 Broadway, N. Y.

Fashion's Jubilee Has Commenced.—Balls, banquets, and sumptuous entertainments, of every description, will render the present season the most brilliant ever known in America, and as fragrance is an indispensable element of refined enjoyment, the extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," the most delicious perfume ever distilled from a flower, is in universal request.

PHALON & SON, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

A Beautiful Complexion Is the result of using LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH.

Sold at all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Read the following Testimonial:

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11, 1867.

Mr. George W. Laird:

DEAR SIR: Nearly four years ago I commenced using your BLOOM OF YOUTH. Since then I have never been without it, and have always been much pleased with it. It has softened my skin and rendered it, indeed, beautiful.

I have recommended it to many of my friends, who have used it with perfect satisfaction. The object of writing to you is to know if I could buy any cheaper by the dozen. If I can I will send the money direct to you. I must have it, if I am obliged to pay the retail price for it (seventy-five cents per bottle.) I know not how to complete my toilet without it. When I have been complimented on my good looks and beautiful complexion, I have silently said, not me but LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH. I hope you will answer immediately, as I am in need of the article. Yours, respectfully,

Mrs. S. H. S.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known, instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

PFUDDERER—STEICHELMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Putney, CHARLES PFUDDERER, of New-Haven, Conn., to LOUISA, daughter of Ph. Steichelman.

DIED.

CAMPION.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, Mrs. ANN MARIA CAMPION, widow of the late William Campion, and daughter of the late John Sandford, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A. W. Biker, No. 150 West 39th-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, MARY, wife of John Cooper, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 63 Jane-st., without further notice. Funeral services commence at 12½ P. M.

GUION.—At Mamaroneck, on Saturday, Nov. 23, JOHN H. GUION, aged 34 years and 3 months.

Funeral services to be held at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Nov. 25, at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 11¼ o'clock train from New-York.

O'NEIL.—On Friday, Nov. 22, of diphtheria, following scarlatina, GENEVIEVE, youngest daughter of Augustine and Emeline Agnes O'Neil, aged 1 year, 5 months and 16 days.

The funeral, unattended with carriages, will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 114 Ainslie-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Sunday,) the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RABINEAU.—On Friday, Nov. 22, JACOB RABINEAU, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 24 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

TRULL.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 22, SELDEN D. TRULL, Jr., in the 20th year of his age, at Washington, Bergen County, N. J., late of No. 43 Bowery, New-York.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood on Monday, the 25th inst., and arrive at Jersey City at 10 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DR. THOMPSON WILL LECTURE ON *The Mistakes of Protestants, and Lessons to be Learned from the Church of Rome*, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preaches SUNDAY NIGHT, at Church of Puritans, Union-square, to young men, illustrated by the splendid Bunyan Paintings. PHILIP PHILLIPS sings. Seats free.

THE FIFTH UNIVERSAL MONARCHY.—The Messenger, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Coming Kingdom of God*. Dan. ii., 44.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Pulpit services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' Class at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS will be addressed by N. FRANK WHITE, inspirational speaker, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at 3 o'clock, in the ante-room.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 10½ A. M., and Rev. STEPHEN F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M., by Rev. O. E. GLOVER, of Hartford. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Revival services every evening next week.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, by Rev. LOUIS HENRIOD, from Neufchatel, Switzerland.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., will preach in National Hall, corner of 129th-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. DR. MORGAN will preach in its Chapel on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (24th inst.,) when the annual collection will be made for Thanksgiving Day in the Hospital. Service to begin at 3½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.—Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

SPIRITUALISM.—PRIVATE SITTINGS every day and Developing Circles every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at the rooms of J. B. CONKLIN, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Entrance on 12th-st.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH—AMITY-ST., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.—Rev. THEO. A. EATON, Rector.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. N. B.—Strangers invited and will be cheerfully provided with seats.

AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts., preaching by Rev. J. B. HARDENBERG, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN LYLE, at 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT WILL DELIVER a lecture on *Jewish Civilization in the Time of Christ* (the fourth of the advertised series) at the New-England Church, West 41st-st. near 6th-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M. MORNING service at 10½.

FREE METHODISTS.—LORD WILLING, Rev. E. S. DUNCAN, of Florida, will preach in the Hall No. 181 6th-av., corner of 13th-st., at 10½ A. M. and Rev. JOHN GLENN at 7½ P. M. Cordial invitation extended to all.

PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION, Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. W. BAILEY, and at 7½ P. M. by Mr. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., opposite Grove.—Rev. Prof. SEYMOUR, D.D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY NIGHT. Subject—*The Parish and its Ministers.* Services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ night.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL preach, as usual, in the Church of Divine Paternity, corner of 5th-av. and 45th-st. Morning and evening services commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Green-st., near Canal.—Rev. DAVID MITCHEL will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock. All welcome.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. E. BLAKE, next Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school Concert at 3 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, on the *Nearness of the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. All welcome.

EXPOSITIONS OF DIFFERENT PASsages of Scripture, which are exceedingly interesting to Israelites, are given every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 176 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services by Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Sunday-school, 2 to 4 o'clock. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Thanksgiving, THURSDAY, Nov. 28, 1867. This will be to us the most glorious Thanksgiving Day we ever had. The first one of our new buildings will be finished and opened to the public on that day. There will be a reunion of friends and former fellow-laborers. Many of our old children and some of our grandchildren will visit us. Three special services during the day, each complete in itself. Doors open at 10 o'clock; 10½ to 11½, singing and short addresses; recess and lunch, one hour; 1 to 3 o'clock, addresses by distinguished gentlemen. Grand hallelujah chorus, anthems, glees and songs by the children. Dinner for 1,000 from 3 to 5 o'clock. 5 to 7, meeting of the parents and friends of the children. Short addresses and singing. Will you please help us? Anything we can eat, wear or use will be gratefully received. If not convenient to send it please inform us, and we will send for it. Anything to cook must be here by Tuesday evening, and as far as convenient the other by Wednesday evening, or before 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

SCOTIA DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, pastor of the West 23d-st. Church, (near 7th-av.,) has kindly accepted the invitation of this Division to preach their anniversary sermon in his own church on SUNDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Sacredness and Obligation of the Christian Sabbath.* The friends of this Division, and members of the Order generally, are cordially invited to attend.

THE FRANKLIN-ST. M. E. MISSION Sabbath-school will celebrate its second anniversary on SUNDAY NEXT, at 2 P. M., in its pleasant rooms, No. 176, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Short addresses will be delivered by Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF and Rev. J. S. INSKIP, and several laymen, with singing by the school. A very pleasant time is expected.

FIRST AFTER JUBILEE.—THE FIFTY-first anniversary of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church S. S. will be observed in the Church, (Allen-st., near Grand,) on SUNDAY, Nov. 24. A discourse in the morning at 10½ by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, and at 7½ P. M. interesting and varied exercises. Singing by the children at both meetings.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. WILLIAM FISHBOUGH discourses upon *What is Man?* at 10½ o'clock, and W. H. CHANEY, formerly editor of the *Spiritual Age*, lectures upon *Astronomy and Celestial Magnetism* at 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock. The public invited.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, 24th, the Praying Band. S. HALSTED, Leader, will conduct the services Morning, Afternoon and Evening. Seats free. Protracted Meeting next week.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M.; the evening service will be followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Special service for the Sunday-schools at 3½ P. M. Subject in the evening: *The Sacredness and Obligation of the Christian Sabbath.*

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. The essay by Mr. ROSWELL MILLER. Subject—"*The responsibility of man for his belief.*" Young men are cordially invited.

L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 24th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; singing of select pieces by the children; short addresses by visitors.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT AND MISsionary meeting of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, corner of 46th-st., will be held next SUNDAY at 3 o'clock. Singing, &c., by the children and addresses by Messrs. T. A. BROWER, S. B. MCDUFFIE and pastor Rev. J. SANDERSON.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53RD-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 24. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. ESRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject: *Thanksgiving.* Evening subject: *Looking toward Sunset—A Sermon for Young Folk.* Seats free. All made welcome.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—Near 7th-av. Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching at Bethesda Chapel by Rev. S. HILLMAN, at 3½ P. M. and at Bethany Chapel Broadway, and 84th-st., by Rev. Mr. WILLIS at 3½ o'clock P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ A. M., and afternoon at 3½ o'clock, in the hall at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-st. The Rector will preach at each service.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., near 2d-av. Rev. RALPH HOYT, A. M., Rector.—Divine services on SUNDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Residents of the parish and the public generally are cordially invited to worship with this congregation.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening at 7½ o'clock: *The Jews; Their Dispersion and Restoration.* Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH.—West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, from Covington, Ky., will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 24th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS—CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. E. E. HALE, of Boston, will preach in this church SUNDAY, Nov. 24. Morning services, 10½; Evening, 7½.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Public temperance meeting at 3 P. M. Friends of temperance come and help us. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—(Late Free Episcopal Chapel)—3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM No. 18 Cooper Institute. Elder S. W. BISHOP will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st. Rev. EDWARD COWLEY will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

PEW IN DR. ADAMS' MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH FOR SALE.—One eligibly situated, in the body of the church, on south side aisle; price moderate. Address Box No. 2,917 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

CHRONIC CATARRH! BRONCHITIS! SCROFULA!—These diseases have never hitherto been cured, and only slightly palliated. They are always combined with a scrofulous diathesis, for which the medical faculty admit *they have no specific cure*. These fatal parents of Consumption have become the stigma of physicians, and can only be cured by the SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS, which I alone offer to the world after 60 years' study of plants. Every phase of Scrofula is eradicated forever. Explanatory circular, one stamp. Linnæan Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

WM. R. PRINCE.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE of CLOTHING, ready-made and to order, a clearing out of ready-made stock. If the price don't suit make an offer, cash down, at McKINLEY'S, No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

SILVA'S OYSTER SALOON, CORNER OF Chatham and Chambers sts., is open on SUNDAYS at 12 M., and kept open till midnight. Best oyster stews can be had on the shortest notice. Small kegs put up for presents or family use. Call and try them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY and Physiognomy, 1868. Marriage of Cousins; Whom to Marry; Right Age. Jealousy—Causes and Cure. Bismarck, Disraeli, Victor Hugo, Henry Wilson, Miss Braddon, Kings, Queens. "Two Paths in Womanhood." "How to Read Character." 25 cents, first post. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

WILLIAM A. DARLING FOR MAYOR.

A large and influential meeting of the merchants, bankers and business men will be held in Wall-street, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, to give an earnest and active support to the nomination of Mr. Darling for Mayor. This will be a significant movement. It is high time that the business men of the community who bear the burden of enormous taxation, should rouse themselves to secure an honest man at the head of the city government. On this occasion some of the ablest public speakers will take part in the proceedings, and it is expected that Peter Cooper will preside. The call for this meeting, signed by hundreds of the most active merchants, will appear on Monday.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

RALLY, RALLY, RALLY FOR OUR DARLING BOY.

A ratification meeting of the above Association will be held at Demilt Dispensary, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1867, at 7½ o'clock.

All citizens in favor of an honest City Government are earnestly requested to attend. A band of music will be in attendance.

Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Hon. Waldo Hutchings, Theodore G. Glaubensklee, Major Haggerty, and others, will address the meeting.

JAMES M. THOMSON, } Committee
JESSE FONDA, } of
HENRY ROWLEY, } Arrangements.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, President.

EMIL KRICHNER, } Secretaries.
GEO. NICHOLSON, }

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE,
TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
FOR ALDERMAN,
HERMANN ALBERT.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1867, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Executive Committee, will meet at 7.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.
A. J. PLUMB, }

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—18th Ward—14th Aldermanic District.
For Alderman,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23, 1867.

$6,500	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	112¾	10	Pacific Mail	124
500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s., R., '62	104½	400	do b30	124
2,000	do	104⅜	50	do	123½
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	108⅛	50	do	123⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	105⅛	1585	do	123
40,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 New	107⅝	1500	do	122¾
22,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	107⅝	800	do	122½
12,000	do	107¾	100	do	122⅝
200,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	101⅛	100	do b30	123⅛
7,000	do	101⅜	200	do 2d call	122½
14,500	do	101¾	250	At. Mail	115
22,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	105⅛	220	Adams Ex. Co.	74
8,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '74	100⅞	20	Am. Ex.	72
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	62½	100	U. S. Ex.	74
4,000	do 2d call	62⅝	500	N. Y. Cen. s60	113⅛
9,000	do	62¼	500	do	113⅜
27,000	do	62	100	do	113¼
5,000	Tenn 6s. ex-c	65	800	Erie R.	70⅝
1,000	Ga. St. 6s	71	500	do	70⅜
23,000	N. C. St. 6s. ex. c.	53	1100	do	70½
10,000	do	53⅛	500	do b10	70⅝
5,000	N. C. St. 6s. new	53	300	Hudson R.	124
5,000	Vir. 6s, New	44	50	Nor. & Wor.	91
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	94⅜	40	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	98
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	25⅜	50	Reading R.	96
20,000	do	25⅛	600	do	95¾
14,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	90	200	do b10	95⅞
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77	100	Mich. Cen. R.	109⅛
1,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	88	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	79½
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	86	500	do	79⅜
20,000	Long Dock Bds.	99	200	do	79⅛
40	Bk. of Commerce	116⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅜
15	Bank S. of N. Y.	108	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	82½
50	Cent. National	103¾	700	do	82¾
50	Fourth National	106⅛	400	do b30	83
30	M. U. Ex	34½	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	56¾
200	do	34⅜	300	do	56⅝
500	West. U. Tel.	32	100	do	56½
500	do	32⅛	100	do	56⅜
50	do	32¼	500	Chic. & N. W. P.	65
200	do 2d call	31⅞	100	do	65¼
200	Quicksilver	17⅛	300	do b3	65⅜
200	Mar. Pref.	13⅜	200	do s30	65
1000	P., F. W. & C.	97	300	do b3	65⅛
700	do s60	97	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	101⅛
600	do	97⅜	600	do	101
50	do	97¼	300	Mil. & St. Paul	59
$70,000	O. & Miss. C.	25	100	M. & St. P. Pf. b30	60¾
100	Atlantic Mail	115	100	do	60⅝
20	Am. Ex. Co.	72½	100	do	60½
			100	do	60⅜
			15	Chic. B. & Q. R.	135
			100	N. Y. Cen. R.	113
			900	Erie R.	69⅞
			100	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅞
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s. new	62⅜	100	Atlantic Mail s60	114
5,000	do	62¼	575	Adams Ex. Co.	75
5,000	do	62	400	do	76
2,000	Missouri 6s	94⅜	10	Amer. Ex.	73
2,000	do	94½	60	do	73½
10,000	do	94⅜	200	U. S. Ex. Co. b15	76
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	95	100	do	76
100,000	O. & Mis. Cer.	25⅜	600	Mer. Union Ex	35
20,000	do	25	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	51
1,000	Erie 1st M.	102	100	Erie Railroad	70⅝
20	Continental Bank	106	100	Hud. Riv. R.	124⅜
300	West. Union	32	200	Cleve. & Pitts	83
50	do	32⅛	10	Cle., Col & Cin. R.	98
100	Mar. Pf.	13	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	57
150	Pac. Mail	123	5	do	55½
10	do	123⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	64⅞
100	do b30	124	200	C., R. I. & P.	95⅛
500	do 2d call	122½	300	P., F. W. & Chi.	97½
			200	do	97

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Express	74	600	Erie R.	70¾
100	do	74½	1600	do	70⅝
30	Mer. U. Ex.	34½	300	do c	70½
25	do	34¾	200	do b3	70⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co.	17⅛	100	do b10	70⅝
100	Pacific Mail	125	400	do s3	70⅜
100	do	123⅝	400	Hud. R. R.	124
100	do c	123½	200	Clev. & Pitts	82½
300	do	124	300	M. S. & N. I. R. c	79
100	do	124¼	600	do	79¼
200	do c	124	300	do b3	79⅛
200	do	124⅛	400	do c	79⅜
100	Atlantic Mail	115	100	do b10	79⅜
100	do	114⅛	300	do	79⅝
100	do	114⅜	100	Chic. R. I. & P.	95⅛
100	do s60	113	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	102
200	West. U. Tel	31⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	57
400	N. Y. Cen.	112⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf. c	65
600	do	113⅛	800	do	65⅝
100	do b15	113⅛	400	do b3	65⅛
100	do s10	113⅛	100	do b5	65⅜
300	Reading R.	95⅝	100	do s30	65
200	do s30	95⅞	100	do b30	65⅛
400	do	96	100	do b4	65⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

50	W. Fargo & Co	50	100	W. U. Tel.	31⅝
200	U.S. Ex. Co.	74½	2400	Reading R.	95⅜
100	Mer. U. Ex	34⅞	200	do s10	95⅛
300	Pacific Mail	121⅞	500	P., F. W. & C.	97
600	do	121	400	M. S. & N. I.	78⅞
400	do	120⅞	200	do b3	79
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	112⅞	100	Ill. Cen	129¼
1500	do	112⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	82⅞
1000	do	113	300	Ct. & T	102
200	do s10	113	1200	Chi., R. I. & P.	95
100	do s5	113⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. R. c	56¾
1200	Erie R.	70	100	do b10	57⅛
4200	do	70⅛	500	do	57⅛
400	do b10	70⅛	2100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	64⅝
200	do b3	70⅛			
300	do s10	70⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	25⅜	100	N. Y. Cent	113⅜
73	Amer. Ex	73⅛	500	Erie R.	70⅛
100	Adams Ex.	78	400	Reading R.	95⅜
25	do	78½	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	97
300	Pacific Mail	118⅛	100	do	96⅞
100	do	118⅛	100	M. S. & N. I.	79
200	do	118⅛	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	101⅛
200	do s3	118⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	57
50	West. U. Tel	32	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	64⅝

SATURDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

The Gold Room made a further rise of 1 ₰ cent. on the highest sales of Friday, and at 5 o'clock the sales were 140@140⅛ ₰ cent. There was nothing in the Cable news to advance the price, but it was pretended in the Room that the rumors from Washington were in this direction, though what these are in purport, or really mean in their connection with Gold, we were not able to ascertain. The Cash Gold continues easy. The Treasury paid out during the week $2,047,000 for Gold Interest, and probably sold $500,000 or $700,000 additional, as against $1,519,000 received for Customs. The Banks gain $1,764,000 in Gold, and lose $3,207,000 in Greenbacks. Their general Deposit line is down about three millions, and their Loans increase nearly one million. The receipts of Gold from California are $187,000, and the shipments to Europe $143,000.

The week closed on an easier Money market than was experienced from Monday to Thursday inclusive. The pressure upon the Brokers was sensibly relieved on Friday, and the offerings from lenders to-day were quite easy at 7 ₰ cent. The Foreign Exchanges left off dull on the basis of 109⅜@½ for standard 60-day Bills on London.

Owing to the steady Cable quotations for United States 5-20s, and the rise in Gold, the Gold-bearing funds of the United States closed firm, including 10-40s.

The Share market at the Stock Exchange was again much excited and the sales fluctuating on Pacific Mail, and the sensation in this Stock was increased in the forenoon by the failure of one of the prominent operators in this and other Stocks on his individual account. The ultimate closing sales of the Stock in the Afternoon were made ex-dividend at 118⅛ ₰ cent., equal to 121⅛ ₰ cent., as against 123⅛ late on Friday. The Express Stocks, on the other hand, were very strong and on the advance, (Adams as high as 78 ₰ cent.,) and Western Telegraph firm.

The Railways were active, and the frequent changes in price and heavy sales of the Erie constituted the feature of the market. The transactions, at one time on the Street, at a fraction below 70 ₰ cent., were equal to 10,000 or 12,000 shares, and these were soon followed by a reaction to 70⅝@70¾ ₰ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were stronger at the close than on Friday night, and the whole market quite animated after the breaking up of the late Boards. The following quotations were made between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. on the street:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅝	101⅞	Missouris	94⅞	94¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅝	108¼	Northwest	56⅜	57
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅞	N. West Pref.	64¾	64⅞
N. Y. Central	113⅛	113⅜	Rock Island	95⅛	95⅛
Erie	70⅛	71	Fort Wayne	97	96⅞
Hudson	123⅞	124½	W. U. Telegraph	32	32
Reading	95⅞	96	St. Paul Pref.	61	61
Mich. Southern	79	79⅛	Pacific Mail	123½	120*
Pittsburgh	82	82⅛	American Gold	139¾	140⅜
Tenn. 6s. new	62⅛	62	Bills on London	109⅛	109¼

*Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., 1867	140	5-20 reg. 1865, n. is	107⅛
6 ₰ cent., coup., 1868	138	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	107⅜
6 ₰ cent., reg., 1881	112⅝	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅝
6 ₰ cent., cou., 1881	112⅝	5 ₰ cent. reg., 1871	116⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	113	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1874	111⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	104⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₰ c., 1870	101	Illinois coupon 1879	101½
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107½	Illinois War Loan	101½
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅛	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1873	90
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex-c.	65
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee new bds	62
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Virginia 6s, ex coup	44
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅛	Virginia 6s, n. b.	43½
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅛	Georgia 6s	70
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1871	91	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	91	North Carolina 6s	63
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds	53
Illinois reg. 1860	101	Missouri 6s	94⅝
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	83
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	94⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	California 7s	127
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s 1877	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	American Exchange	111
Manhattan	135	Chatham	140
Merchants'	116	Bank of the Repub.	110
Mechanics'	120	Metropolitan	130
Union	113	Nassau	104½
America	140	Shoe and Leather	111
Phenix	104	Continental	106
Tradesmen's	133	Marine	140
National	108	Importers' & Trad's	117
Seventh Ward	110	Manuf's & Merchants	106
State of New-York	108	Central National	103¼
Commerce	116½	Fourth National	106
Ocean	103	City Bank, Brooklyn	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879	102½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Gal. & Chic. extended	99
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102½	Gal. & Ohio. 2d M.	96
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	106	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102⅝
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1875	116	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	81½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	82½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	76
Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv.	81	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	88
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	93	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	103
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge.	64
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	88½		

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says of the Coal trade of the week:

"The production of anthracite coal shows an increase this week. The shipments by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the week are 70,617 tons, and by the Schuylkill Canal, 32,183 tons. Total, 102,800 tons, against 93,260 corresponding week last year, showing an increase of 9,540 tons. The season is drawing rapidly to a close, and a number of collieries will not run over this month; all the egg and stove that can be produced meets an active sale, but the large sizes are dull. Coastwise freights are higher and vessels scarce. We notice no change in prices. Prices of coal by the cargo: Broad Top, $4 90@$5, and gas coal, $8 ₰ ton; anthracite white ash, for Eastern shipment, steamer and broken, $4 25; egg and stove, $4 50; Locust Mountain, broken and steamer, $4@$4 10; egg and stove, $4 25@$4 30; all stove, $4 40@$4 50; Red Ash, egg and stove, $4 40@$4 75; Shamokin, $5, and Lykens Valley, $5 25 ₰ ton, on board of vessel."

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, the following gentlemen were elected to the Direction for the ensuing year: H. H. Ward, C. H. Ward, Levi Parsons, Frederick Billings, Wm. A. Stephens, J. P. Robinson, W. F. Aldrich, W. P. Converse, Chas. H. Wells, Jas. H. Wells, G. T. M. Davis, C. F. Manson, D. R. Garrison, and for President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary, Messrs. Davis, Parsons, Stephens and Manson, respectively.

The Albany *Argus* of this morning says:

"There is now every prospect that the present mild weather will open the Erie Canal and float to tide-water the fleet of boats detained by the ice embargo.

We know not what the system of management of the Canal Department has been to reopen the Canal. The Department here is silent on the subject, and, with the exception of a few words from the Auditor's office on Tuesday, we have no information to lay before our readers emanating from the Department. Last evening and this morning several boats reached the river from the Erie Canal. The contractor in charge of that portion of the canal westward from West Troy to Amity Springs broke up the ice, and early yesterday morning there were not any boats between Amity Springs and the river. All had been passed along. Among the last was the boat *Vicksburgh*, with barley, consigned to I. N. Keeler, of this city. Those who have the list of boats passing Fultonville, as published daily in the *Argus*, will find the *Vicksburgh* in that paper of Tuesday. All above the *Vicksburgh*, it is believed, have passed into the river. The following, which were before the *Vicksburgh* in that list and the list of Wednesday, were early yesterday morning, supposed to be between Amity Springs and Fultonville: American Flag, Rochester, flour; Thos. Kimber, Buffalo, apples; Russian, Buffalo, corn; C. F. Jewitt, Montgomery, barley, &c.; W. G. Wayne, Oswego, barley; Caddie Roberts, Lockport, apples; Wm. Avery, Buffalo, wheat and apples; G. P. Zygman, Buffalo, lumber; Kitty Bowley, Albion, apples; D. Riker, Buffalo, apples; Jame Ros, Brockport, barley and beans; Brockport, Buffalo, oats; W. H. Mills, Buffalo, oats; Henry V. Davis, Albion, apples; C. A. Pool, Buffalo, wheat; A. Miller, Oswego, wheat; American Union, Buffalo, wheat; W. H. Weaver, Buffalo, wheat; Chas. Vaughan, Buffalo, wheat; Port Gibson, Buffalo, corn; B. D. Houghton, Oswego, lumber; F. Holcomb, Geneva, barley; M. M. Sloat, Oswego, barley; T. L. Miner, Boonville, lumber; C. Herman, Buffalo, staves; J. T. Davis, Buffalo, corn; J. Hawkins, Buffalo, oats; Liberty, Buffalo, oil; Cassius, Oswego, barley; Frank Williams, Buffalo, corn; P. L. Sheldon, Oswego, corn; Major Merrick, Oswego, wheat; Kate Rappelye, Oswego, barley, &c.; Emma J. Barnard, Buffalo, wheat; Henry Lewis, Oswego, wheat, &c.; Ann Eliza, Buffalo, wheat; S. E. Church, Buffalo, wheat; John Crouse, Oswego, barley; Giles Hawley, Rome, flour, &c.; Hiram Finch, Lockport, barley; H. M. Griffen, Buffalo, oats; A. Van Vleeck, Palmyra, apples; D. J. Millard, Utica, beef; A. O. Burt, Buffalo, peas; S. A. Simpson, Rochester, apples; Geo. H. Taylor, Rome, lumber; T. B. Wetling, Rochester, apples; Josephine, Palmyra, apples; Gile, Rochester, apples; A. J. Borden, Oswego, lumber; A. H. Failing, Buffalo, lumber; Ben. Lewis, Rochester, apples; G. A. Hawkins, Albion, apples; Dan Harris, Fultonville, lumber. The letter received by the Board yesterday afternoon from the Collector at Fultonville, under date 11 A. M., 22d inst., says: "No boats passing east. The ice was broken yesterday afternoon, and a few boats are passing west." So we have every hope that this afternoon will bring to the Board of Trade another list of boats that have passed on their way to tide-water. The following figures show the quantity of flour and grain now supposed to be afloat from Buffalo and Oswego bound to tide-water: Flour, 5,600 bbls.; wheat, 2,174,500 bushels; corn, 824,500 bushels; oats, 1,285,500 bushels; barley, 476,000 bushels; rye, 73,600 bushels; peas, 81,800 bushels. Of the quantity of flour and grain afloat shipped from points east of Buffalo and Oswego we can give no figures. From the Champlain Canal we have nothing to add to what we published yesterday.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 22, 1867, was $2,364,089.

The eastern division of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad is 109 miles in length, extending from Wilmington, N. C., to Sand Hills. The earnings of the road for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1867, as reported by the *American Railway Journal*, have been as follows:

From freight		$158,792 26
From passengers		23,951 36
From mail		11,445 83
Total		$194,189 45
And the expenses were:		
Transportation department	$30,514 38	
Mechanical department	70,722 38	
Road department	68,851 78	
General expenses	27,129 03—	179,992 44
Leaving a balance of		$14,197 01

Included in the above expense is $75,162 84 classed as "permanent;" excluding these, the net earnings will be $89,359 85.

The western division, extending from Charlotte to Sharon, is 25 miles in length, the earnings upon which were $30,188 44, and the operating expenses $16,924 02—leaving a balance of $13,244 42.

The total receipts of the Western Division, including $29,862 91 from the Eastern Division, were $60,031 32; and the expenditures, including the operating expenses of the past year, together with payment of debts that accrued before, during and subsequent to the war, were $55,745 21—leaving a balance, August 31, 1867, of $4,286 11.

The engineer of the Western Division in his report says that the graduation is completed, except at two unimportant intervals, to the town of Shelby, 10½ miles, and the sills laid to Buffalo Creek, a distance of 7 miles. If the rails are obtained to complete the road to either point, this division will at once become remunerating.

Referring to the above statements, it will be seen that the earnings of the whole road for the past year have been $224,357 89; the operating expenses, $121,754 04, and the clear profits $102,603 87. This shows an excess of receipts above those of the previous year of $29,573 76, with a decrease in operating expenses of $13,925 90—making the increase of clear profits $43,499 66. The operating expenses have been only 54 per cent.

The increase in tonnage carried over the road has been 234 per cent.; in freighting business, 72 per cent.; in receipts from transportation, 16 per cent., and in clear profits to the company, 74 per cent.

There are upon the Eastern Division eight engines, (six of which are in good order,) two first-class and two second-class passenger coaches, two mail and baggage, forty-three box, sixty-two flat, eleven lumber, two crank and twenty-one section cars. Miles run by engines, 99,033. Number of passengers carried, 8,141.

The receipts from all sources on the Eastern Division, including 449 76 from the previous year, were $565,862 35; and the payments, $562,836 89—leaving a balance of cash on hand, Aug. 31, 1867, $3,025 49.

President—Robt. H. Cowan.

Directors—R. H. Cowan, J. A. McDowell, S. W. Cole, A. G. Logan, S. J. Person, W. L. Steele, S. H. Walkup, C. E. Henderson, A. R. Homesby, R. S. French, H. W. Guion, J. M. Hutchinson and John D. Taylor.

Superintendent Eastern Division—Wm. I. Everett.
Superintendent Western Division—B. S. Guion.
Treasurer—I. T. Alderman.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST.
Two hundred and fifty shares stock in the Mabbett Railway Chair Company of New-York for sale at the inside cost price of $12 50 per share.
Hon. CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, President.
EMERSON FOOTE, Secretary.
Company consists of 5,000 shares, par value $100, not assessible. The works are located in Jersey City, and can be inspected.
Stock has been sold at $40 per share. Sold on account of dissatisfaction in the management of the Company.
Information can be obtained at the Company's Office, or by addressing Box No. 5,839, Post-office.
Stock for sale at the office of Bookstaver, Thayer & Slosson, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY—SUPPLIES—CREDIT OF VESSEL.

Elias Ross et al. vs. The Steamboat Neversink.—This was an appeal from a decree of the District Court in favor of the libelants for the value of coal furnished to the steamboat.—

Nelson, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover for supplies of coal furnished the *Neversink*, at New-Brunswick, N. J., between the 12th March and latter part of April, 1866. The boat made daily trips between the City of New-York and this place, and was under a charter party to Thornal & Hine, who were the owners, *pro hac vice*, R. Cornell White being the general owner. The boat was registered in New-York, where the general owner and charterers resided. Thornal, one of the charterers, was master. That the coals supplied were necessary to enable the vessel to perform her daily trips, earn her freight and passage money, and that the credit for the supplies, as a matter of fact, were given to her and owners, cannot be doubted upon the proofs. The main ground of controversy is whether or not there is sufficient evidence of an apparent necessity existing at the time, within the rule of the maritime law, which justified the furnishing the coal on the credit to the vessel? It has been said, or intimated, by very respectable authority, that this rule has been extended beyond its ancient strictness in the recent cases of Thomas vs. Osborne (19 How., 29) and Pratt vs. Reed, (ib. 331,) and that a greater degree of proof of this necessity is now required by these adjudications than had been previously exacted in the administration of this branch of the rule. I may be permitted to say, having written one of the opinions and fully concurred in the others, after extended arguments at the bar, and the very full discussions by the Judges in the conference, naturally arising out of the differences of opinion among them, that no such purpose existed by the Court, or either of the Justices; and in reference to the cases will show that the opinion delivered in each of them was placed, and intended to be placed upon ancient and settled authority. Some prominence, it is true, was given to this branch of the rule, and the propriety of properly enforcing it in both opinions; for the reason that in several cases that had come before us, it had been overlooked or disregarded; and the decisions had proceeded upon the ground that proof of an apparent necessity for the credit constituted no part of the maritime rule. That error it was intended to correct by recalling to the notice of the profession the rule as established by both the ancient and modern authorities. We do not intend to go over this subject again, as we regard the two cases above referred to as laying down the principles which govern it, and applying it to the case in hand, we are satisfied that the proofs there are apparent necessity for the credit in question. The master had no funds to meet the payment for the coal as delivered, and the owners, the charterers, were not present, but resided at a distance, and, in the sense of the maritime law, in a foreign jurisdiction. The master was one of the charterers, but this does not affect his authority as master. He had no means, either as master or owner, which makes the apparent necessity for the credit to the vessel the stronger. I lay out of view the general owner, because the master was not his agent, and could bind him by no act of his—he could only bind the vessel and the charterers.

As to the sufficiency of the proof of this apparent necessity, no fixed rule from the great diversity of the cases that arise, can be laid down in advance. It must necessarily rest in the sound judgment of the tribunal before which the proofs are presented. Good faith and fair dealing are exacted on the part of the person furnishing these supplies in every case, and the absent owner should be guarded against collusion of the masters with the material man, or furnisher of supplies, and against an unnecessary tacit incumbrance upon his vessel.

Decree affirmed.

E. L. Morris and Benj. Ely vs. The Steamboat Neversink.—Nelson, C. J.—The only difference between this case and that of Ross et al. vs. The Neversink, is, that the libelants reside in the City of New-York, the home port of the vessel. The coal was furnished at New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey, by their agent. In carrying on the business through an agency at a foreign port with a view or for the purpose of furnishing supplies of coal or other stores to vessels touching there, there would seem, in good sense, to be no distinction, so far as concerned transactions at that port between the residence of the agent or of the principals. The agent represents them at the place of business. The supplies are furnished not at the home, but at a foreign port, and the reason for the remedy against the vessel exists in all its force as if the principals resided there.

Decree affirmed.

For libelants, Mr. Donohue and Mr. Welch; for appellants, Mr. McMahon.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' CASES.

Clark, Dodge & Co. vs. Shook.—In this case and the others which are known as the banker and broker cases under the Internal Revenue Law, Mr. Courtney, the United States District Attorney, applied to have a day fixed for the trial of the cases. Judge Nelson said that the cases involved questions of such importance that he could not possibly give them proper consideration before he should have to go to the Supreme Court, and that the cases must be brought up, therefore, at some time when another Judge was holding the Court.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—RECOVERY AGAINST EACH, AN OFFICIAL BOND—JUDGMENT AGAINST THE LATTER NOT TO EXCEED THAT AGAINST THE FORMER—EVIDENCE.

The United States, Plaintiff in Error, vs. James Burbank et al., Personal Representatives of Hanson Allsbonry, deceased.—In error to the District Court for the Western District of Texas. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is a writ of error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas. This suit is brought on the official bond of Dasheill, paymaster, which we have just considered, and is against the personal representatives of Hanson Allsbury, one of the sureties. The case came on for trial after the trial, verdict and judgment against the principal, and Paschall, the other surety, for $10,318 22. The judgment was plead *puis darrein* continuance, in this suit, for the purpose of reducing the recovery to that amount. It was admitted by the Court, the instructions given accordingly, and the jury found a verdict for the above sum. It is unnecessary to refer to authorities to show that the liability of the surety cannot exceed that of the principal; and that amount having been fixed by a judgment at law, it formed the rule to determine the sum to be recovered in this suit. The verdict and judgment were competent evidence on behalf of the surety for this purpose—indeed, the highest evidence of the fact. Other questions would have arisen if this judgment had been offered against the surety. The counsel for the Government, if desirous of recovering a greater amount, should have postponed the trial of this case until the error had been corrected, which was committed in the case against the principal. Then he would have been in a situation to avoid the effect of the erroneous judgment. This is the only question presented on the record.

Judgment affirmed.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Barrett.

IMPORTANT TO CATTLE DRIVERS AND OWNERS.

A case was tried before Hon. George C. Barrett of some interest to cattle drivers on the line of railroads. It appeared in evidence that an ox belonging to the plaintiff, which was being driven on the night of the 18th of August last along the line of the Second-avenue Railroad in a drove with seventeen other cattle, was killed by the dummy engine running into it. It appeared also that the cattle were driven by a person who had been long engaged in the business, and who was fully competent, and who testified on the trial that he did all in his power to keep the cattle off the track, but was unable to do so. On this state of facts the counsel for the railroad, ex-Recorder James M. Smith, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff was guilty of negligence in intrusting 18 head of cattle to one person to drive in a place as dangerous as the line of a railroad where there was a steam-car. The Court adopted that theory and dismissed the complaint. The opinion, though short, was comprehensive, and is in these words:

"I still think, whether the defendants were authorized to run the dummy-engine or not, that the plaintiff's negligence contributed, and that the defendants were guilty of no negligence other than such as was created by running the engine."

It was claimed on the trial that the defendants had no right to run a steam-car on their road. This, however, is not the fact, as the City ordinance confers on them the right. The City roads have been troubled for a long time by large droves of cattle, which have been recklessly driven by their owners, without sufficient help to keep them from danger. We hope this decision will admonish them that the railroad companies have some rights that our Judges will protect.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate: Wills of Levi Folsom, August Schomayer, Edward Hennessey, John L. Forbes, John J. Bingham, Maria Varian, Horace B. Alker, James Hawksworth, J. Henry Strass, Henry P. Fessenden, Aleander W. Bradford.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on estates of following named persons: Of Mary E. Smith, Louisa L. Robbins, Conrad Edle, Philip Corcoran, Richard Post, Elizabeth Smith, John O'Brien, Alice Carew, Frederick Loewe, Benj. F. Chase, Chas. McCarthy, Lucy Brown, Jules Bruno De Mesquita, Michael Reynolds, George Ryer, Edward J. Kelly, Mathias Schreiber, Mary Sunn, Edward N. Mason, Hannah M. Sammis, Christopher Diefenbacker, Jean Francois Olive Guyot, Mary Hide, Johanna M. England, Catharine Fox, John Whyte, James S. Penoyer, Elizabeth S. Carr, Eliza Williams.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Guardianship papers were issued to following named persons: Annie E. Duffy, guardian of Susan Duffy; Josepha Heinrich, of Chares Peter Heinrich; Margaret Quinlan, of William Fox; John Whittey Moore, of William M., Jane R., Eliza W., John H. and Joseph Carson; Henrietta Beck, of Emma, Charles Anna and William Beck; Austin A. Edwards, of Laura Wilson.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 23.

By Judge Ingraham.

Argall vs. Argall et al.; motion granted. Hessman vs. Schmall; motion denied with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs. Rogers et al. vs. Moon; motion denied with leave to renew on further affidavits. Washburn et al. vs. Goldsmith; motion denied with $10 costs. Manus vs. Manus; motion granted for $50 counsel fee, and denied as to the residue, without costs. Stowell vs. Stowell; motion denied. Gurnee vs. Dingan; examination ordered. Courtis vs. De Courcy; motion granted; costs to abide the event. Otis N. Cutler vs. Joel Lawrence; defendant allowed twenty days to answer.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 23.

By Judge Barbour.

Patrick McDonough vs. James Fettritch; motion denied with $10 costs; papers in Clerk's office.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar was very light indeed at Court of Special Sessions yesterday. There were in all but thirty cases, and not over one-third of these were tried, many of the complaints being withdrawn in the assault and battery cases, and persons on charge of petty larceny pleading guilty.

A DETERMINED VILLAIN.

Edward Coyle, aged 11 years, was charged with attempting a very grand larceny in the American Hotel. The complainant, a Mr. Redfield, who did not seem very anxious to prosecute the villain whose chin just topped the railing, and whose tears rolled over it, said that as he went up to his room in the hotel, he found the door closed and the chambermaid trying to get in—it was locked inside. It was opened at last by the prisoner, who was found to be undressed. He had pulled a quantity of clothing out of the bureau, and to all appearances had made an effort to get into a pair of his (Mr. Redfield's) drawers. On being asked what brought him there, he told a long story. He said he was sent up by a big boy on the street, who told him to look for Mr. Price's room and bring down the things out of it. He went up stairs to find the room, he said, walked all round till his head got dizzy, then he went into this room just because he wanted to have a sleep, that was all. He used to do something at Niblo's. He was a Black Crook cavalryman, and earned "fourteen shillin a week" at that. "He never did nottin before, and it was de big boy dat sent him up." The "villain" was remanded, pending a search by the police for his parents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Brill was fined $10 for having a lot of geese and ducks with their legs tied over their wings.

Albert Oliver, found guilty of winning $100 at faro from James Shaw, at No. 21 Coenties-slip, was fined $200.

KINGS COUNTY—CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Lott.

Degraw vs. Elmore.—The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday. Evidence on both sides concluded at 3 o'clock. The testimony was most contradictory, and witnesses were examined who testified for and against the general character of the plaintiff. The parties concerned and leading citizens of Jamaica, and numbers of others were in court watching the proceedings with interest.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Isaac Renemann vs. Patrick Campbell.—The defendant is sheriff, and was sued for $807, value of goods illegally seized upon by defendant. Mr. Campbell had a warrant of attachment from the Supreme Court against Bernard Goldsmith. But before the attachment was issued, plaintiff bought the goods, but did not remove them from the store, No. 83 Myrtle-avenue. The jury gave a decree for the full amount.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate.

In the matter of the Will of Patrick McCabe.—This case came on for hearing on yesterday. The testator, by his will made in 1856, left all his property to his wife, leaving his only child, a daughter, penniless. It is claimed that he afterward made another will, which is destroyed. The deceased lived and died in Williamsburgh. Mr. Tracey moved for a postponement of the case, and the Surrogate accordingly granted an adjournment for a week. The contestants were represented by G. Moore and Mr. Hewlett.

During the past week there have been proven in this Court the wills of Henry Hunt, Christopher Preswick, and Edward Whart, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Byron Shallon and David H. Goodborne, of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship were granted to Henry Miller, on the estate of Margaretta, Henrietta, Emma and Eugenia A. Miller; to Maria L. Williams, on the estate of Carrie L. Basford.

The Obstruction of Railroads—Order from Gen. Canby.

Headquarters Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17, 1867.

General Orders No. 120—If any person, with intent to obstruct, stop, hinder, delay or displace the cars traveling on any road, or to stop, hinder or delay the passengers or others passing over the same, shall willfully and maliciously put or place any matter or thing upon, over or near any railroad track; or shall willfully and maliciously destroy, injure or remove the road bed, or any part thereof, or any rail, tie or other part of the fixture appurtenant to or constituting or supporting any portion of the track of such railroad; or shall willfully and maliciously do any other thing with like intent; or shall willfully and maliciously injure the road bed, or the fixtures aforesaid, or any part thereof, with any other intent whatsoever, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before a military commission or other Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, nor less than $200, and be imprisoned not more than three years nor less than six months; and shall be committed to jail till he find surety for his good behavior, for a space of time not less than three nor more than seven years. And if it shall happen that, by reason of the commissions of the offences aforesaid, or any of them, any engine or car shall be displaced from the track, or shall be stopped, hindered and delayed so that any person thereby be instantly killed, or so wounded or hurt as to die therefrom within six calendar months thereafter, the party so offending, his counselors, aiders and abettors, on conviction, shall suffer death; and if any person shall thereby be maimed or be disabled in the use of any limb or member, then, and in every such case such offender or offenders shall, on conviction, suffer fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.
Louis V. Caziarc, Aide de Camp, A. A. A. General

Gen. Pope's Annual Report.

The annual report of Gen. Pope, as Commander of the Third Military District, is quite long, and incorporates many of his orders for specific objects, which have already been printed in the Times. He begins by showing what he understood to be the purpose and meaning of the Reconstruction Act, and says he thought that his view of his powers and duties were confirmed by the President's veto messages. He trusts that he has not abused or harshly used his authority. He quotes from his general orders and his correspondence with Gov. Jenkins, and then goes on to say that nearly all the civil officers in his district were bitterly hostile to the Union and reconstruction, and that he had found great difficulty in carrying out the acts of Congress on that account. The removal of a few would have done no good, he thinks, and he did not wish to remove by wholesale; and, even if he had done so, the public sentiment was so violent that good men would have been very loth to take office by his appointment. He says that the total amount expended under the Reconstruction Acts up to the first of October, in the three States composing his district, was $162,365. He has about $13,000 yet on hand, and thinks $20,000 more may be needed before the States get back into the Union.

An Aged Bank President.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Times, Nov. 21.

Nathaniel Fullerton, President of the Bellows Falls (Vt.) Bank, was born in 1775, and is consequently ninety-two years old. He remembers Gen. Washington, whom he saw at Worcester, Mass., and also many events connected with his Presidential administration, as well as the period of Confederation. He was made a Mason in 1797, and has always been active and faithful in his relations to the fraternity. By industry and integrity he has accumulated a large fortune in the avocations of farmer, merchant and banker. He still retains much of the vigor of manhood, signs all his bank bills in a full, clear hand, attends lodge meetings quite regularly, and plays euchre with all the relish and zeal of the amateur. His son, sixty-three years of age, whom he calls his "boy," lives near him, and partakes much of his father's energies and tastes. He is probably the oldest Mason, the oldest Bank President and the oldest euchre player in the United States. Better than this, his long life has been marked by a strict adherence to the right, which has brought to his old age honor and competence.

Fatal Error of a Druggist.

Mrs. Caroline A. Stone, wife of Lieut. M. Stone, (a brother of the Governor of Iowa,) died from the effects of poison a few days ago, at Winterset, in that State. She was 21 years of age, and was married on the 12th of last September. She was a daughter of Dr. J. T. French, of Knoxville. The Iowa *Voter* gives the following particulars of her death:

"On Monday the deceased was troubled with a cold, and her husband went with a physician to a drug-store in Winterset, where the physician ordered medicine for her. The druggist, by mistake, instead of the article ordered, handed Mr. Stone a phial containing what proved to be poison—tincture of aconite—a few drops of which is sufficient to destroy life; and Mrs. Stone took a teaspoonful of it. Immediately she complained of feeling very strangely. Alarmed, Mr. Stone hastened for medical aid; and in a very few minutes four physicians were gathered. But their services were of no avail. When Mr. Stone reached the house—within thirty minutes from the time the poison was taken—Mrs. Stone was on the bed; she threw her arms about her husband's neck, said she felt worse, and then fell back dead.

An Indian Burial Ground in Detroit.—The workmen engaged in excavating Woodbridge-street west, in the Ninth Ward, preparatory to the laying of the Nicolson pavement, discovered a large number of human bones near the foot of Twenty-first-street, which are evidently those of Indians. Near the centre of the street was found the grave of one who must have been a chief of note, the arrangement of the remains and rich ornaments of stone and silver found in the grave clearly indicating such to be the fact. This was, in life, a powerful man, full six feet in height, and by his side reposed the skeletons of two children, their tiny frames appearing in great contrast with those of the gigantic man so near them. Guns of ancient patterns, stone hatchets, pipes, beads, wampum and a piece of a mirror some five or six inches square have been exhumed with the bones, and every movement of the plowshare brings to the surface relics of years long past, which have long lain within the bosom of the earth. Aged residents of that locality recall the recollection of an Indian burial ground at that place, but the formation of the graves was prior to their settlement in Michigan.—*Detroit (Mich.) Post, Nov. 21.*

Scholarships in Hamilton College.—Fourteen permanent scholarships, each for the sum of $1,000, have been founded at Hamilton College, and their income is to be distributed to worthy students in need of pecuniary aid. They are as follows: The Dodge Scholarships, five in number, given by Hon. William E. Dodge, of New-York; the Powis Scholarship, given by Miss Louisa Powis, of Geneva; the Rogers Scholarship, given by Carlton Rogers, Esq., of Palmyra; the Ellenwood Scholarship, given by Aristarchus Champion, Esq., of Rochester; the Bartlett Scholarship, given by Mrs. Louisa Bartlett, of Swampscott, Mass.; the Alling Scholarship, given by Lewis H. Alling, Esq., of Rochester; the Kellogg Scholarship, given by Palmer V. Kellogg, Esq., of Utica; the Merriman Scholarship, given by M. H. Merriman, Esq., of Rochester; the Clarke Scholarship, given by the late Thomas S. Clarke, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Penn.

FURS.

FURS. FURS. FURS.
NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.
have opened their retail department, in which will be found all the
LATEST STYLES OF FUR GOODS,
consisting of
SACQUES,
English Walking JACKETS,
Princess Imperial and Victoria COLLARS,
Ristori and Central Park BOAS,
FANCY MUFFS, COLLARS and BOAS for children, with many novelties, just received from Paris.
ALSO, SOLE AGENTS
of the new
PARIS MUFF.
No. 452 BROADWAY.

OUR PRICES LOW—OUR FURS GOOD.—Mink Sable, $30 per set. Siberian Squirrel, $10 to $15 per set. Meadow and French Mink and Sable, $6 50. FLEMING, Manufacturer, No. 83 Chatham-st.

FLEMING'S SABLES, MINK SABLE, Royal Ermine, Siberian Squirrel and Fitch Martins are the finest and cheapest yet offered. FLEMING, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
PRICES REDUCED.
NOV. 16, 1867.

AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS, ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, EXTRA AND IMPERIAL THREE-PLYS AND INGRAINS, HEAVY AND LIGHT OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., ALL AT REDUCED PRICES. GOODS SOLD IN THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT FOR CASH ONLY.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
NO. 273 CANAL-ST.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET STORE.
BARGAINS
BARGAINS
in BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, FINE AND COMMON INGRAIN CARPETS.
ALSO,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, FOR STORES, HALLS AND ROOMS.
STAIR CARPETS, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c., &c.
J. HYATT, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

CLOTHING.

NEW CLOAK AND DRESSMAKING ROOMS.
MADAM WESCOTT,
No. 774 Broadway,
will open on Wednesday, Nov. 20, a handsome assortment of Cloaks, Sacks, Morning Jackets, Ladies' and Children's Walking Suits, Boulevard Skirts, &c. Madame Jerard, from Paris, will superintend the dressmaking department. Ladies' own material made to order.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CONKLIN & MILLER,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,
Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS AND CLOTHING.
Consisting principally of eleven-pound Army Blankets, Rubber Blankets and Ponchos, Cavalry and Infantry Great Coats, Pants, Blouses, &c.
Also, Harness, Saddles, Tents, Wagons and Horse Covers, &c., &c. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED DRESSmaker to make a few more engagements by the day in first-class families: is a good fitter; has good reference. Address A. V. D., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR EMBROIDERESS in gold, silk or cotton, work at her own house; excels in any kind of fancy work. Address D. McD., Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse for children. Address, by mail, S. S., *Herald* Office, and applicant will apply in person.

A KIND AND CHARITABLY DISPOSED lady, who is willing to take an educated girl of unquestionable character into her family as nurse, seamstress or lady's maid, not to be subjected to the discomforts of associating with the lower class of servants, will call for one week at No. 15 Brevoort-place.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and intelligent American lady, from the country, between the ages of 35 and 40; no incumbrance whatever, and unexceptionable references given. Call on or address, for three weeks, ANNA WEST, No. 1,337 North 8th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A YOUNG WOMAN, MARRIED, AN American, wants a baby to wet nurse at her own home. Mrs. BUTTERWORTH, second floor, rear of No. 199 Prince-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER by an honest and sober man, (German.) Inquire of Rev. W. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., third floor.

PROOF READER WANTED.—APPLY BY letter to JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

ANY PERSON IN WANT OF THE SERvices of a sober, intelligent American, 24 years of age, can hear of such a one by applying to WILLIAM PALMER, No. 24 South-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A YANKEE NOtion house as salesman: or in a mercantile house as collector; best of references given. Address B. S. M., No. 48 New-st., room No. 3.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—LADIES HAVING AN HOUR OR two during the day can assist a most noble charity, and befriend the unfortunate and crippled soldiers who saved our country. Those who can devote their whole time will be allowed a fair remuneration. Please call upon or address GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, store No. 546 Broadway.

WANTED.—GENTLEMEN OUT OF EMPLOYment can assist a most worthy and patriotic charity, and at the same time receive a fair remuneration for their services, by calling at the office of the GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, No. 546 Broadway.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS for a new mercantile paper, the *Grocer*. Apply to ASHER HALL, No. 24 Church-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST—THE GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT (Spiritualist) known is the original Mme. BYRON, just returned from Paris; tells past, present and future; has that wonderful French secret; causes love and speedy marriages. Ladies, $1. Office No. 101 13th-st., corner of 4th-av.

MADAM ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 220 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated, ugly numbers.

DRY GOODS.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,
WILL OFFER AT AN
IMMENSE REDUCTION
ON FORMER PRICES, THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF
RICH PARIS SILKS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE,
AND COMPRISING THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF
SILKS,
SATINS,
BROCADES,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
&c., &c.
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, AND AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail one of the finest stocks of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS
to be found in the City,
comprising
POPLINS, (all styles and qualities,)
EPINGLINES,
SIAMS,
WINCEYS,
MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
CRAPE CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ CLOTHS,
DERBY CORDS,
and other styles of dress goods in great variety, and will be sold at
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL A
SPLENDID STOCK OF CLOAKS,
OF ALL THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES, IN
VELVET,
VELVET BEAVER,
ASTRAKHAN,
TURKISH CLOTH,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
AND OTHER DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
PARIS MADE CLOAKS
AT $20.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PAISLEY
AND
FRENCH CASHMERE
SHAWLS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,
WILL OFFER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY
EMBROIDERED WINCEY ROBES, (a new article,)
AT $10 50, WORTH $18.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
EMBROIDERED AND HEMSTITCHED
HANDKERCHIEFS,
FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.
FROM AUCTION.
Five cases of EMPRESS CLOTHS will be sold at less than GOLD PRICES. All wool at 75c., $1, $1 12½. One case VERY HEAVY OTTOMAN POPLINS, SUPERIOR MAKE, at $3, worth $3.
No. 551 BROADWAY.

CURTAIN GOODS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
Announce that their stock of goods is now complete, comprising elegant novelties in colors and design, manufactured expressly for their own use.
Their assortment of
LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &C.,
is unusually large and well worthy of examination.
ALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
And every kind of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

AT FOSTER & WELSH'S
THIS WEEK.
Large sale of auction blankets.
500 gray blankets at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2.
500 white blankets $1 each.
Very large, all wool, $4 a pair, worth $7.
Splendid quality, $5, $6, $7 a pair.
Come this week for these goods, for you will never again buy them so cheap.
4-4 Atlantic mill muslins, 12½c.
4-4 white muslin, like Wamsutta, 13½c.
Alpacas, Empress cloths, merinoes 20s. a yard less than wholesale prices.
Balmoral skirts, $1, $1 50, $2.
These goods are all from the late auction sales, and will be closed out this week at the above low figures.
Wholesale dealers will not be allowed to buy these goods, as we intend them for our retail customers. Go to the right place, No. 227 8th-av., near 22d-st., New-York, and No. 113 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

J. E. FISHLEY,
(12 years with PATON & CO.,)
LACE CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY, &c.,
No. 56 East 12th-st.,
Two doors west of Broadway.

THE FLAG STILL WAVES, AND THE motto it bears is DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES! We shall give our customers this week another large lot of yard-wide Bleached Muslins, SPLENDID QUALITY, and Warranted to wear, for 15c. a yard; worth 17½c. a yard. Also 25,000 yards of Unbleached Muslins, YARD WIDE AND VERY HEAVY, for 10c. and 12½c. a yard. These Muslins are the best Goods ever manufactured in this country, and the same Goods sold all over the City and country for 20c. For the benefit of both friends and foes we exhibit those Goods on the outside of the door, where customers can examine them in a good light, and at their leisure. This sale will enable all to see the Goods BEFORE THEY ENTER THE STORE. BLANKETS, HALF PRICE; MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.; SPLENDID DELAINES, 12½c.; CANTON FLANNELS, 12½c. Quantities of other Auction Goods in proportion. HANDSOME DRESS GOODS, 25c.; AUCTION MERINOS, 75c. For "CASH DOWN." FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 273 Bleecker-st.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.
A full line of ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINE, BOMBAZINE SERGES, TAMISE, BISMARCK, CRAPE and PARISIENNE CLOTHS, at less than cost of importation. Also, SHAWLS, SACQUES and BONNETS, at reduced prices.
No. 551 BROADWAY.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
M. F. BROWN, No. 593 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW CARPETINGS
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS, THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL;
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS, and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES and
FURNITURE LINENS,
CORDS, GIMPS,
BANDS and
TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
UNDER-GARMENTS.
CLOAKS, SACQUES and BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
RICH PARIS SILKS,
BLACK COLORED AND FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE, VELVETS, SATINS AND SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROSES, AND ROBES IMPERIAL,
ALL OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,
MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, EPINGLINES,
PLAIDS, IN MERINO AND CLOTH,
A LARGE VARIETY
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERES,
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Nov. 25.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, &c.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.
DESIRABLE SECOND MOURNING STRIPED and PLAID DRESS GOODS, from $2 to $4 per dress. These goods are offered at less than half their value.
No. 551 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
RICH FANCY DRESS SILKS,
To Close the Season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,
250 PIECES RICH FANCY FIGURED
POULT DE SOIES,
AT $1 50 PER YARD, (formerly sold at $2 50.)
200 PIECES HEAVY
BROCHE FAILLES,
AT $1 75 PER YARD, (formerly sold at $2 75.)
150 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY
BROCHE TAFFETAS,
AT $2 PER YARD, (formerly sold at $3.)
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, NOV. 25,
STRIPED ALPACA POPLINS,
35 cents per yard (formerly sold for 75 cents.)
BROCHE FRENCH POPLIN,
50 cents per yard (former price $1 50.)
SILK AND WOOL HONEY-COMB POPLINS,
(60 cents per yard, formerly $1 75.)
RICH FIGURED FRENCH WINSEYS,
75 cents per yard (former price $1 75.)
EXTRA RICH STRIPED SILK VELOURS,
At $1 per yard (formerly sold at $3 25.)
FRENCH VELVETOURS, (for Walking Suits,)
$1 per yard (recent price $2 50.)
RICH CHINE SILK VELOURS,
$1 25 per yard (formerly $2 25.)
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER STYLES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.
A full line of BLACK SILKS and IRISH POPLINS of the best makes, at less than GOLD PRICES.
No. 551 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 25, the last of their PARIS MADE VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c., FROM $65 UPWARD.
Also, EXTRA HEAVY BLACK CLOTH SACQUES, ONLY $5 EACH.
EXTRA FINE DITTO AT $8 AND $10 EACH, together with an elegant assortment of NOVELTIES IN VELVET PLUSH, ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

ALEXANDRE'S
CELEBRATED KID GLOVES
IN CHOICE COLORINGS,
in all sizes, will be opened on
MONDAY, Nov. 25,
AT $21 PER DOZEN.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN BOYS' OVERCOATS, CLOTH SUITS, ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, CHILDREN'S POPLIN AND CLOTH DRESSES, CHILDREN'S HATS, INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS, EMBROIDERED BLANKETS AND ROBES, LADIES' MORNING DRESSES, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BEAVER AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKings—the handsomest, largest and cheapest stock ever offered at retail.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
carrying United States mails via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The entirely new and elegant steamship NEBRASKA, Capt. WM. L. MERRY, will be dispatched by the North American steamship Company on MONDAY, Nov. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship NEVADA, Capt. JOHN R. KELLY.

These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.

To be followed Dec. 15, by the favorite steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting at Panama with the new steamship OREGONIAN.

For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

VIA NICARAGUA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.

For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received until Friday, Nov. 29, at 8 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.

The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agent,
No. 16 Spear's Wharf.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on

MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,

Calling at
HAVANA
to land passengers.

United States mail steamship ———, Capt. ———, will leave Pier No. 21 North River for above ports on ——, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 41 Beaver-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
FIRST STEAMER.

The favorite steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge for drayage in Galveston.

Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also, goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30.

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot. FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.

The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

Steamer MATANZAS will follow on the 30th inst.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
SHERMAN, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 1 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 6:30 A. M.	Wednes. Nov. 27, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. R. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

RAILROADS.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS OR OTHERS—For sale, the entire block bounded by 69th and 70th sts., Lexington and 4th avs. This is the highest ground on Manhattan Island and is delightfully situated for first-class residences or for a public institution. Terms easy. For particulars apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, No. 116 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 12 East 37th-st., beautifully situated, between 5th and Madison-avs. It is full size, and possession can be had soon. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ON MURRAY HILL—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, hardwood finish, with portion of the elegant furniture; unimproved City property taken in part payment.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 74TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; one first-class house, 5th-av.; one on Madison-av.; also house and lot, No. 136 West 53d-st. J. K. POND, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN 34TH-st., near 9th-av.; it yields a rent of 14 per cent. on the purchase money. Apply to WM. BERRIAN, No. 455 West 34th-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 271 Lexington-av., in every respect first-class; frescoed throughout and in perfect repair. For sale by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE 17TH WARD, NEAR the Bowery, a plot of land, 140 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to G. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 256 ACRES, IN THE town of Bedford, Westchester County; the residence of the late Walter S. Lyon; situated one mile from Katonah Depot, on the Harlem Railroad; the farm is of first quality in every respect; buildings ample and commodious; the situation excellent and neighborhood desirable; adjoining the residence of John Jay, Esq. This property will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 17th day of December, at 12 M.
THOMAS S. LYON, } Executors.
JOHN JAY WOOD, }

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, graperhouse, conservatory and stables, in a pleasant neighborhood; one mile from the post-office; $3,000. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BROOKLYN Heights—A desirable, pleasantly located residence; all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 36 Livingston-st., or to JOHN D. OAKFORD, No. 51 Broad-st., N. Y.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

MADISON-AV.—TO RENT, LARGE AND finely furnished brown-stone house; others, furnished and unfurnished, 4th to 50th sts.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$26 50 PER MONTH WITH GAS for third floor and basement, at No. 160 Waverley Place.

TO LET—BASEMENTS, BEDROOM, FRONT and back parlor; modern improvements. Apply in 105-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor; together or single, with gas and bath; terms moderate. Apply at No. 126 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, PARLOR floor and basement, suitable for a doctor or private family. No. 5 Rivington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED BY A GENtleman and wife, in a private family, full board, &c.; require front room, second story, with alcove or room adjoining; location and neighborhood first-class, and between 42d and 60th sts., not west of 7th-av. Address, with full name and terms, DE FOREST, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ONE OR TWO LARGE PARLORS, first floor, handsomely furnished, with board, or private table, at No. 70 (old No.) East 15th-st.; grates and every other convenience; house first-class. References.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family at No. 260 West 11th-st., formerly No. 54 Hammond-st. Terms, $18 per week.

ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS AND closets, with board, in a warm, comfortable house; all improvements. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square. References exchanged.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN WITHOUT board, a nicely furnished room, in a private family near Union-square. Address W. B. W. Box 2,875 Post-office.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only, without board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms, with or without board, by applying at No. 47 Bond-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, } Nov. 19, 1867. }

TO MACHINISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1867, for the supply of 300 water metres, Worthington's Patent, of the following sizes, viz: five-eighths of an inch, one, two and three inch, the quantity of each size required, to be determined by the Board. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Water Metres," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.

The amount of security required will be $1,000.

Specimens of the metres and blank forms of bids can be had on application to the Clerk of the Board at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, }
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, }

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE IRON WORKS

FOR SALE.

The property known as the Atlantic Dock Iron Works, situated at the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., including the real estate and machinery; one of the best establishments in the country, with tools and patterns for building first-class steamships, &c.

Apply on the premises, foot of King-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. PALTENGHI & CO.,

CONFECTIONERS,
Basement No. 5 East 23d-st., corner of Broadway.

Parties supplied at short notice at very moderate prices. Orders for pyramids, ice creams, cakes, chicken salad, boned turkeys, &c., &c., will be promptly attended to and punctually delivered in any part of the City.
J. PALTENGHI, O. RAFFA, L. MAZZETTI.

TURKISH BATHS,

JUST OPENED,
At No. 51 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.
Hours from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sunday 6 A. M. to 12 M.
E. C. ANGELL, M. D.

PIER AND BULKHEAD WANTED.

Wanted to purchase or lease for a term of years a good Pier and Bulkhead on the North River, between Liberty and Canal sts. Address R. S., Box No. 2,351 Post-office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF COMMON STOCK IN the Mariposa Company, in the name of S. C. Seaman, numbered 4,067, for 51 shares. The transfer has been stopped. The finder will please deliver it at the office of the Company. JAMES H. FERDON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Nov. 22, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 70 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 70 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad;
Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;)
La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;)
Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)
Wanted at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH,
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK,
FOR SALE AT MARKET RATES.
APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST., COMMISSION BROKER IN EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1866 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $541,187 78, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

200 shares Manhattan Gas Light Company for sale by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.
FREDERICK BILLINGS, }
ISAAC TAYLOR, } Inspectors.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, }

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, } No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—$100,000 FIRST MORTGAGE eight per cent. bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company of Alabama; principal and interest payable in gold. These bonds are a first lien upon the road for $12,000 per mile, and are guaranteed by the State of Alabama. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, Attorney-at-Law, No. 290 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1867. }

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the Company's Office, Monday, Dec. 2. The transfer books to open 21st inst., will be closed Saturday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P.M., and reopened Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec. 11.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, } No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867. }

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per cent. (2½ per cent.) has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 2d of December, to Stockholders of record on the 27th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d December. By order of the Board.
D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MOSELY IRON BRIDGE AND ROOF COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 116 WILLIAM-ST.
WROUGHT-IRON BRIDGES,
BUILDINGS,
ROOFS,
CORRUGATED SHUTTERS AND DOORS.

COAL.

PARMELE BROTHERS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ENGLISH CANNEL, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE
and all kinds of Anthracite
COAL.

Gas Companies, dealers and families supplied. Yards IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Offices No. 32 Pine-st. and No. 10 Union-square, (East side.

COKE, $3 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. Delivered at $9 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 306 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

CHEAP FUEL FOR STEAM BOILERS—Fine coke at 50 cents per chaldron in the yard, at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

BUTTER, CHEESE, &C.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.
HON. HORACE GREELEY,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS.

A student in the New-York Business College, having heard Mr. Greeley's lecture, is disposed to take his advice and turn it to account.

BUTTER, 30c. to 55c. per pound.
CHEESE, 20c. to 35c. per pound.
EGGS, 40c. per dozen.

H. S. AMBLER & BROTHER,
No. 402 3d-av., near 30th-st.

No connection with any other establishment, and no authorized agents.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK

A CARD.

The Director has the honor to submit to the public and subscribers the following letter, received to-day:

Max Maretzek, Esq.:

SIR: We, the undersigned, as a deputation of the members of the Chorus, with full power from all of them, do hereby request you to forget the misunderstanding of Monday last, and beg you to continue the opera season, assuring you of our good will and cooperation. Hoping that the public may also forget the occurrence and appreciate our efforts in future, we remain, respectfully yours,
G. BANFI,
S. VITALE, L. SCHNEEBERGER, G. MILANO.

In consequence of the receipt of the above communication, the Director begs to announce for
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 25,
GOUNOD'S GRAND OPERA OF
ROMEO E GIULIETTA,
with the same cast as on its first representation except that
SIGNOR F. BELLINI
has accepted the part of Mercutio, in order to give greater strength and brilliancy to the ensemble.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 26, at 8,
Reappearance of
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
in Rossini's masterwork,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI AS FIGARO.
Box office and other ticket offices now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
ON THURSDAY (Thanksgiving) NOV. 28, at 8.
GRAND THANKSGIVING GALA PERFOMANCE
when will be produced Goethe's celebrated drama,
EGMONT,
with the music composed for the same, by Beethoven

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
Reappearance of
MLLE. TOSTEE.
UNBOUNDED PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 25,
and on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS NEXT,
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

La Grand Duchesse	Mlle. Tostee
Fritz	Mons. Guffroy
Le Prince Paul	Mons. Leduc
Le Baron Puck	Mons. Lagriffoul
Le General Boum	Mons. Duchesne
Le Baron Grog	Mons. Valter
Nepomuc	Mons. Monier
Wanda	Mlle. De Felcourt
Iza	Mlle. de Bongars
Amelie	Mlle. Monier
Olga	Mlle. Mathilde
Charlotte	Mlle. Susanne
Officer	Mons. Chopin

Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701, Macy's, Nos. 112 and 114, and Cochran's, No. 895 Broadway.

Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony Boxes $8 to $10; Proscenium Boxes, $10 to $15. Begins at 7¾

MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

STEINWAY HALL.
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, NOV. 24.
L. F. HARRISON.....DIRECTOR

Reappearance for one night only of the celebrated and favorite prima donna,
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
together with the following eminent artists:

Signor Ferranti	Baritone
Mr. Oscar Pfeiffer	Pianist
Mr. Carl Rosa	Violinist
Mr. W. R. Johnston	Organist
Mr. G. W. Colby	Conductor

THE PRICE OF TICKETS WILL REMAIN AS USUAL. For sale at Steinway Hall.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE FIRST FALL AND WINTER Exhibition of original pictures and sculptures is NOW OPEN at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., daily from 9 A. M. until dusk, and from 7½ to 10 o'clock P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Cor. Sec., N. A.

NOTICE TO THEATRICAL OR NEGRO MINSTREL MANAGERS.

Representations having been made to the subscribers by several prominent residents of the 19th Ward of the necessity of a building for theatrical purposes, to be located in this now populous ward, we hereby notify parties interested in such matters that we have a large plot of ground on 54th-st., west of 3d-av., on which we are willing to erect a house to suit any party who will lease it at a fair rental. Apply to BURCHELL & BROTHER, builders, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., west of 3d-av.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Theory, piano, singing and Violin classes now forming for the second quarter.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the
NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order Admiral Charles H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant:)

120 iron tanks.
50 boats.
33 lots chairs, bureaus, tables, settees, &c.
54 scale beams.
15 iron tanks.
46 scoop shovels.
5 jack screws.
Lot old canvas.
Lot scrap rubber.
120 iron hoop barrels.
50,000 lbs. tarred sheathing.
25 bales oakum snakings.
17 Narrow axes.
2,500 feet leather hose.
6,650 feet rubber hose.
5 platform scales.
Lot rubber belting.
86 zinc and tin cans.
15 iron vices.

Log slates, screw-wrenches, hammers, chisels, saws, paints and brushes, &c., &c., &c.

Chain Cables—Four chain cables, stud link, 2½ inches, 90 fathoms long.

The above goods can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant.

Terms, cash, United States currency, at time of sale

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING, &c.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, } NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles:

55,162½ pairs Shoulder Scales.
72 Great Coats (damaged.)
30 yards Buckram.

Terms cash in Government funds. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.

The goods to be removed within five days from date of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Q. M. U. S. A.

FIFTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE

OF
SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,
60,000 TONS
of Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December, 1867.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS.—CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 26th, at 7 o'clock P. M., PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very VALUABLE AND SELECT COLLECTION OF BOOKS, consisting of CHOICE EDITIONS OF STANDARD AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKS. Many books relating to the early history of America. PRIVATELY PRINTED AND EXTRA ILLUSTRATED WORKS, many in elegant Bindings, and a large assortment of Books in the various departments.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 7 o'clock P. M.,
AUTOGRAPHS.

Catalogue of a valuable collection of American and Foreign Autographs; also, Manuscripts, Documents, &c. Among the collection will be found some very fine and scarce specimens of Washington, Lafayette, Lord Byron, two splendid letters; Benjamin West, Napoleon I., Josephine, many of Napoleon's famous Marshals, Generals, &c.; Shelley, the Poet; Cherubini, Thomas Moore, John Randolph, A. Lincoln, Washington Irving, &c., &c. Also, a manuscript by Melancthon, very valuable and curious. Catalogues ready.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JULIUS SCHICK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of JULIUS SCHICK, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of ISAAC DAYTON, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal and Messenger.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE by Hon. Wm. H. Collins, Special County Judge of Oneida County, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the assignment made by Nathan Samuels to John A. Tweedy, to appear before Wm. H. Comstock, a Referee appointed by said order, at his office in the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, on the 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the accounting then and there to be made by said assignee, and to show cause why said assignee should not be discharged.
JOHN A. TWEEDY,
Assignee of Nathan Samuels.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Att'y. for Assignee, Utica, N. Y

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST. } NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2¼ AND 7½ P. M.
MILNES LEVICK'S NEW DRAMA,
THE UNION PRISONER:
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
First appearance of
Mr. S. C. PERRY,
THE WONDERFUL BIRD IMITATOR.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
Mr. A. MONTARY, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST.
Miss ELLEN HAWKINS, BEARDED LADY.
LIVING GORILLA, GIANTESS, DWARFS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, MAMMOTH BABY,
FAT LADY, LEOPARD CHILD,
LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
LIVING SEA-LEOPARD, SNAKES, MONKEYS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day and night.
Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LYRIC HALL. TO-NIGHT.

Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av.,
Between 41st and 42d sts.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS.....DIRECTOR
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8,
THEO. THOMAS' SECOND
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
at the above-named new and elegant Concert Hall.
THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
in a varied and brilliant programme.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
FRIDAY, AND
SATURDAY,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 25,
every night during the week, and
AT ALL THE MATINEES,
will be presented
ANOTHER BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
OF STARTLING ARENIC SPLENDORS,
including
ALL THE MOST SENSATIONAL FEATURES
which have characterized the performances at this establishment during the present season, together with
ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES
of equal excellence and attractiveness.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSISAN ATHLETE.
whose astounding feats upon the Flying Trapeze have been pronounced by the public and the press
THE MOST WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN IN AMERICA,
and whose
TREMENDOUS AERIAL FLIGHTS
AND FEARFUL FLYING SOMERSAULTS
form, without exception,
THE MOST THRILLINGLY EXCITING
exhibition of daring and athletic skill the world has ever seen, will appear at every entertainment.
First week of the spirited equestrian diversion of
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK,
by Madame Virginia Sherwood, Miss Emma Stickney, Miss Jeanette Adams, Madame Soyer, and Mr. N. Austin.
A SUPERB DISPLAY OF
ARTISTIC EQUESTRIANISM
AND SURPRISING ACROBATIC FEATS,
introducing
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
THE WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS,
and the entire strength of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE.

ORATORIOS.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. L. F. HARRISON begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for a series of SIX GRAND ORATORIOS, to take place during the season of 1867-68, at Steinway Hall, commencing on the
NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28—THE SEASONS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12—SAMSON.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25—THE MESSIAH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 23—THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THURSDAY, March 19—ELIJAH.

Mr. Harrison has secured the services of the best Soloists, including the celebrated Prima Donna,
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Full Orchestra.
THE GRAND CHORUS
of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
F. L. RITTER, Director.
E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist.

Subscription tickets for the six Oratorios, including reserved seats,
FIVE DOLLARS.

Single tickets, with reserved seats.....$1 50

Can be obtained at all the music-stores, General Tickets, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

NOTICE.

The sale of subscription tickets will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.

English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.

N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 29 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE,

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—One of the pleasantest locations, finest buildings and best schools in the State; with 12 teachers; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished. Send for circular. Winter term commences Dec. 17. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

TO MERCHANTS.—INSTRUCTION WILL BE given by a gentleman to two or three boys in Writing, Modern Mercantile Arithmetic and Bookkeeping as an equivalent for his board, which he desires with a respectable private family; references given and required. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 2,061 Post-office.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY, WHO CAN GIVE THE best City references, wishes an engagement in a respectable family as children's governess; understands music thoroughly, and English and French grammatically; is a Protestant. Call at No. 28 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

TEACHER WANTED—ONE WHO IS PREeminently good for children; object, teaching, earnestness, &c. Give full particulars. Address P. C. MORRISON, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NORWOOD

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S great American comedy. Full of genuine Yankee and Darkey wit and humor; shows

"NORWOOD."
HOW PETE "SWORED OFF."
What
THE HARDSCRABBLE BOY DID AT GETTYSBURGH.
HOW ALICE LOVED AND LOST.
The secret of
THE HIDDEN LOVE-LETTER.
The noble
WORK WOMAN DID AT THE WAR.

THIRD WEEK
and
CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
at the
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and
730 BROADWAY.
"NORWOOD."

"NORWOOD."
With the
BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS!
GREAT COMEDY COMPANY!
Superb
MILITARY MUSIC!
Most
EXQUISITE SCENERY!
Laughable
UNIQUE WAR SONGS!
Thrilling
SPECTACULAR TABLEUX!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
The warmest theatre in the City.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

It is respectfully announced that the NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled
MAUD'S PERIL,
has been purchased by Mr. Wallack, and will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The Incidental Music, composed and arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker.

The new and appropriate scenery by Messrs. H. Isherwood and Halley.

The costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Benschoten.

The furniture and appointments by Mr. Jas. Timony.

The mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Butler.

AND THE
FOLLOWING EXCELLENT CAST:

Tober Taperloy alias Greyson	Mr. J. W. Wallack
Sir Ralph Challoner, of the Abbey	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Gerald Gwynn, of Graythorpe	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
James Burrell, farm Bailiff to Sir Ralph	Mr. G. F. Browne
Dr. Seldon	Mr. W. H. Pope
Squire Milford	Mr. B. Durand
Mr. Brotherton	Mr. C. Sherman
Mr. Gaythorne	Mr. J. Curran
Byrne	Mr. E. Cashin
Parker	Mr. G. White
Lady Maud Challoner	Miss Rose Eytinge
Miss Florence Sefton	Miss Mary Barrett
Susan Taperloy	Mrs. John Sefton

Huntsmen, Gentlemen, Tenants, Policemen, Domestics, &c.

ACT I.
Keeper's Lodge at Sefton Park.
"THE WITHERED FORGET-ME-NOTS."
ACT II.
Gothic Sitting Room in Sefton Abbey.
"MAUD'S PERIL."
ACT III.
Reception Room in Sefton Abbey.
"THE KNIFE."
ACT IV.
Black Lion Hotel, York.
THE CONVICT.

The attraction of the STANDARD PLAYS continuing unabated, due notice will be given of their repetition. They are suspended for the present in order that the Manager may present to the public NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

Box book open six days in advance.

Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

EVERY EVENING, BURLESQUE OF MEDEA.

MEDEA.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL
JASON.....Mr. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
FRANCINI PREVAL.....Mrs. HOWARD WATKINS.
MARQUIS DE RICHVILLE.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
The following artists from
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
will appear in a
DOMESTIC DRAMA
AND IN A
STANDARD COMEDY.

Messrs. GILBERT, MARK SMITH, GEORGE HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. B. POLK, G. H. BOCKWELL, J. C. WILLIAMSON, W. J. LEONARD, E. MILTON, Miss M. GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Miss F. MORANT, Mrs. JENNINGS, Miss RANOE, Miss WARD and Mrs. W. WINTER.

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,

Given by
MR. D. KENNEDY,
The celebrated Scottish Vocalist, in aid of the Library of the
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved seats, $1.

The Club, with their pipers, will attend in Highland Costume.

IRVING HALL.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Nov. 24,
IGNATZ POLLAK'S GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
When he will be assisted by the following artists:
MISS FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
THE RENOWNED GERMAN TRAGEDIENNE,

MME. BERTHA JOHANSSIN	Prima Donna.
MLLE. ALIDA POPP	Pianist.
Mr. W. KOPTA	Violinist.
Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ	Musical Director.

Tickets $1; Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at the door.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

HARTZ, LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 2½.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) and each evening at 8.
THE FLOATING HEAD,
THE FLOATING HEAD,
will be reproduced with other illusions. Tickets 50c. and $1. Matinee 50c. Children half price. Doors open at 2.

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ACADEMY, 6th-av., near 42d-st.

A ladies' and gentlemen's private class meets on THURSDAY EVENINGS at 8. The regular classes meet on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 4 and EVENING at 8 P. M.

Tickets for the Second Family Soiree Dansante, Dec. 2, can be obtained on application to Mr. TRENOR.

Mr. TRENOR gives a Soiree in WILLIAMSBURGH on MONDAY EVENING 25th inst.

C. DIEHL'S

PAINTING OF MACBETH
Coming from the chamber of Duncan, and received on the stairs by Lady Macbeth,
Now on Exhibition at the gallery
WEISMANN & LANGERFELDT,
No. 920 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—FINAL REHEARSALS of "The Seasons" on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, at No. 268 4th-av., and WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M., at Steinway Hall—the latter with soloists and full orchestra.
GEO. W. HERBERT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

Madison-av., near 27th-st.

Piano, Singing Theory and Violin Classes now forming for the second quarter. Terms $10.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MUSICAL.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

ORGANIST.—TO CHURCH MUSIC COMMITTEES.—A gentleman, well known in musical circles, of some fifteen years' experience, is now open to an engagement. Address P. H. V., care of Steinway & Sons, 14th-st.

MISS M. LOUISE HOLDEN, PIANIST will accept a few more private pupils. Terms $25 per quarter; references, if desired. Address Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

M. SCHWARZ, FROM THE CONSERVAtoire of Vienna, is now ready to give lessons on the violin. For particulars inquire at his residence, No. 128 Forsyth-st.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.

MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.

GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st. Classes MONDAY and THURSDAY. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

MEDICAL.

CHEROKEE PILLS—FEMALE REGULATOR—$1 per box, No. 2, for special cases, $5. All diseases successfully treated. Consultation free. W. R. MERWIN, M. D., No. 37 Amity-st., New-York.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 118 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultation by highly [illegible] physician if desired; insured immediate [illegible] safety. [illegible]

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st. [illegible] with medicine.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Abstracts of General Orders from Headquarters—The Fall Parade—Miscellaneous News.

We present our usual budget of gossip and National Guard news for the information of those interested in such matters.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Nov. 16:

Staff of Commander-in-Chief—Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Aid-de-Camp with rank of Colonel from Nov. 15.

Ninth Brigade—Lansing Pruyn, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence with rank from Oct. 10, *vice* J. L. Staats declined.

Twenty-first Brigade—William Metcalf, Aid-de-Camp with rank of First Lieutenant from Nov. 1. Original vacancy.

Fifth Regiment—Philip F. Smith, Adjutant, with rank from Oct. 1, *vice* Charles Margnardt, promoted.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—George Held, Captain, with rank from Oct. 25, *vice* J. J. Huber, promoted.

Thirty-fifth Regiment (reorganized)—F. E. McLean, First Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 10. Original vacancy. Jesse Hicks, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 10. Original vacancy.

Sixtieth Regiment—Sewell E. Shattuck, Surgeon with rank from Oct. 9, *vice* J. W. Robinson, promoted.

Eighty-fourth Regiment—George E. Helm, Captain, with rank from Oct. 18, *vice* Anthony Hartman, resigned. Thomas Hines, First Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 18, *vice* Anthony Small, removed from district. Arthur P. Hinman, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 18, *vice* Thomas Hines, promoted.

Ninety-second Regiment—Charles B. DuBois, Captain, with rank from October 7, *vice* E. P. Grant, Jr., promoted Colonel. John W. Curry, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 7, *vice* Albert Moore removed from district. John T. Lynch, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 8, *vice* David Sayres removed from district. Cornelius H. Shelby, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 8, *vice* Wm. H. Reynolds removed from district.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—George Kreischer, Quartermaster, with rank from October 21, *vice* A. Neuss resigned.

First Regiment of Cavalry—John Maddon, Major, with rank from October 14, *vice* John Littner, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Resignations for the following named officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending November 16.

Fifth Regiment—First Lieutenant, August Michaehl, Nov. 12.

Forty-seventh Regiment—Second Lieutenant Isaac B. Allen, Nov. 14.

GENERAL HEADQUARTER ORDERS.

In a recent order Adjutant-Gen. Marvin announces that Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., having been appointed, by the Commander-in-Chief, an Aid-de-Camp on his Staff, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Adjutant-General in a circular to Regimental Adjutants, says: "You will, as soon as practicable, forward to these headquarters a history of the services of your regiment in the late war, for publication in the next annual report of the department. It is desirable that it should be as complete as possible, in order that the State may know of the valuable aid and assistance furnished by the National Guard of this State to the General Government in the suppression of the late rebellion. If your regiment did not enter the service of the United States as an organization, you will send an estimate, based upon such information as you may have at command, of the number of men that, connected with it prior to the war, enlisted into the national service."

It is to be hoped that these suggestions will be followed and the several reports furnished in time.

The Adjutant-General has also furnished the blank form enlistments in the National Guard, which were sorely needed.

THE PARADE TO-MORROW.

The annual Fall parade will take place to-morrow, by the first division under command of Gen. Shaler. The brigades will assemble as follows:

First Brigade on West Sixteenth-street; the Second Brigade on West Fifteenth-street; the Third Brigade on West Fourteenth-street; the Fourth Brigade on West Thirteenth-street; the First Brigade Cavalry on West Twelfth-street. The right of each brigade will rest on Fifth-avenue. At 1:30 o'clock P. M., the command "March" will be given, when the First Brigade Infantry will move down Fifth-avenue, followed at proper intervals by the other brigades in the order above named. The line of march will be down Fifth-avenue, through Waverley-place, Broadway, Canal-street, Bowery, Fourth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, and down Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street. As the command passes the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the honors of a marching salute will be paid to his Excellency Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of the State.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward directs that the First Brigade assemble, fully uniformed and equipped, in West Sixteenth-street, and report to the Commanding-General, formed in close column by company right in front, by 1:20 o'clock P. M., field and staff officers mounted. In event of inclement weather great coats and fatigue caps may be worn; uniformity, however, will be required.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Burger announces that the regiments of the Second Brigade will parade fully uniformed and equipped. Brigade line will be formed on West Fifteenth-street at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. Commandants of regiments will be punctual. The brigade staff will report mounted at the General's headquarters at twenty minutes before. Col. Teller, commanding First Artillery, will detail five men and one bugler from Battery H, for orderly duties. Attention of Commandants of regiments is hereby called to section 527 General Regulations. Regimental Adjutants will make a detailed report of all members present and absent.

Brig.-Gen. Varian announces that the Third Brigade line will be formed at 1 o'clock P. M., on Fourteenth-street. Field and staff of regiments mounted. Commandants of regiments are required to direct their respective adjutants to report the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates present on parade.

Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall directs that the Fourth Brigade will form line on West Thirteenth-street, at 1 o'clock P. M. Regimental commanders will report the arrival of their respective commands to Major F. C. Brown, chief-of-staff, at the right of the line. The brigade staff will assemble at the Commanding General's quarters at 12½ o'clock P. M. The usual reports required from regimental adjutants will be promptly made before the brigade is dismissed.

Brig.-Gen. Postley directs that the Cavalry Brigade form on West Twelfth-street at one o'clock P. M., in accordance with division orders.

The First Regiment (Zouaves) will assemble at 12 M. precisely, at their armory, field and staff mounted.

The First Regiment, Artillery, will form as a dismounted battalion, armed and equipped, at Tompkin's-square, at 11:45 A. M. Field, staff and band will report 15 minutes earlier.

The Third Regiment, Zouaves, will form line on Twenty-third-street, right resting on Fourth-avenue, at 12 o'clock M. Field and staff will report, mounted; non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report at a quarter to 12 o'clock A. M.

In the Sixth Regiment, Col. Mason directs that Commandants of companies, non-commissioned staff, band and field music report at the armory, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The Field and Staff (mounted) will report at 11 o'clock, at which time line will be formed in Broome-street, between Crosby and Centre, right resting on Crosby. As soon as brigade line is formed, the Adjutant will make a detailed report of all members present and absent.

In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders, the Seventh Regiment will parade in overcoats, uniform hat and black belt, on Monday, Nov. 25. Roll-call of companies at 11:45 o'clock A. M.

The Ninth regiment will assemble for parade at the armory in full uniform. Roll-call of companies at 11:30 A. M. Field and staff, mounted, non-commissioned staff, band, and field music will report at same hour and place. Regimental line will be formed on Twenty-third street, right resting on Seventh-avenue, at 12:15 o'clock P. M. Should the weather prove inclement, overcoats will be worn.

The Twelfth regiment will form in Washington Square, right on Fifth-avenue, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. First sergeant's call at 12 M., in Regimental Armory. Field and staff will report (mounted) fifteen minutes before formation; non-commissioned staff, band and field music, at first sergeant's call. Should the weather prove very cold or stormy, great coats will be worn.

In the Twenty-second Regiment, overcoats and dress hats will be worn. The field and staff will parade mounted. Calls will be beaten as follows: "Assembly" at 11:45 A. M., when companies will be formed and rolls called, and the non-commissioned staff, field music and band will report. "First Sergeant's call" at 12 M. "Adjutant's call" at 12:15 P. M., when line will be formed in the Armory.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment will parade in full uniform, overcoats, white gloves. Line will be formed at the Armory at 12:15 o'clock P. M., prompt. Company roll-calls at 12 o'clock M. Field and staff will parade mounted. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report at 12 o'clock M. The Adjutant will report before dismissal the number present on parade.

The Seventy-first Regiment will parade in full fatigue, (white gloves,) and overcoats if necessary; line will form at 12:30 P. M., on Bond-street, right resting on Broadway. Field and staff mounted, and the non-commissioned staff, first sergeants, band and drum corps will report on the parade-ground, fifteen minutes beforeformation. The members of the various companies will assemble at their Armories at 11:45 o'clock A. M.

The Seventy-ninth Regimental line will be formed on Houston-street, in front of the Armory, at 12 M. precisely. Field and staff (mounted) will assemble at the regimental headquarters at 11 o'clock A. M. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour and place.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, fully uniformed and equipped, (if very cold or wet, in overcoats) will assemble at the Regimental Armory at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Line will be formed on Bond-street, right on Bowery, at 12 o'clock. Field and staff will appear mounted. The Adjutant is ordered to make a detailed report of all members, present and absent, to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Second Brigade, on the ground.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Col. and Brevet Major-Gen. Jourdan, of this regiment, has issued a long and interesting order to his command, urging the necessity of strict attention to duty. We make a few extracts: "The adoption of *Upton's Tactics* places all individuals and organizations upon nearly an equal basis; therefore there are no good reasons why there should be any marked difference in the instruction or general efficiency of any officer or company in this command. Books of tactics, regulations and military law, are furnished to each officer free. Hence there can be no excuse for incompetency; officers must read or resign; they must qualify themselves to keep pace with the progressive march of the regiment or leave. The ranks of this regiment abound with material to fill all vacancies that may occur therein."

It is with pleasure the Colonel commanding has to announce that Gen. George S. Batcheller, the Inspector-General, complimented the regiment with having one of the most complete sets of records in the National Guard. He also congratulates the regiment on the acquisition of two new companies, to be known and designated as E and K, respectively, numbering in the aggregate about one hundred and fifty men.

The following division drills are announced: Companies D and B, on Monday, 25th inst.; Companies A and F, on Tuesday, 29th inst.; Companies C and H, on Thursday, 31st inst. Lieut.-Col. Thomas S. Dakin will act as instructor. Companies G and K, on Wednesday, 20th inst.; Companies I and E, on Friday, 22d inst. Major Frederick A. Mason will act as instructor. Companies B, C, D, E and I, composing the right wing, will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the State Arsenal, on Portland-avenue, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 7:45 o'clock P. M. Lieut.-Col. Dakin will act as instructor. Companies A, G, H, F and K, composing the left wing, will assemble, in fatigue uniform, at the State Arsenal, on Monday, the 2d day of December next, at the same hour. Major Mason will act as instructor.

The following resignations and promotions are announced to this command:

Resigned—Capt. William R. Hunter, of G Company.

Promoted—First Lieut. E. S. Daniell, of G Company, to be Captain, *vice* Hunter, honorably discharged; Second Lieut. William Barnett, of F Company, to be First Lieutenant of G Company, *vice* Daniell, promoted. Sergt. J. Oscar Voute, of G Company, to be Second Lieutenant of G Company, *vice* Daniell, promoted.

Expelled—Privates Thornton Briggs and John R. Dunn, of G Company, for gross neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues. Private George A. Erckenbrack, of G Company, for improper conduct.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment will assemble for drill at the State Arsenal, in fatigue, without muskets, on the evenings of Dec. 12 and 26. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock on each occasion. Capt. Baker, Company D, will make the guard detail for Dec. 12 and 26. Gen. Bendix announces that Lieut.-Col. John Beattie has received his commission as Brevet Colonel from the President of the United States, and also from Gov. Fenton, for meritorious services during the war. Commandants of companies are directed to supply themselves with *Upton's Tactics* at once, as the State has not furnished them.

THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The following changes have recently occurred in the Ninety-sixth Regiment: Second Lieut. Henry Knief, of Company K, elected and commissioned Captain of Company G, rank from Oct. 9, 1867; George Murken, of Company K, elected and commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G, rank from same date. George Kreischer, of the Seventh Regiment Infantry, has been appointed Quartermaster of this regiment, with rank from Oct. 21, 1867. The Colonel regrets to have to announce to the command the death of August Anhalt, Orderly Sergeant of Company D, who died on Nov. 13, 1867. General Order No. 8 is modified in respect to the days on which the members of Company E and Company H will assemble for instruction and drill. Henceforth Company E will drill on the first and third Thursday, and Company H on the first and third Wednesday of each month. Col. Krehbiel takes great pleasure and pride in communicating the fact to the members of his command that the recent review and inspection of the same has given entire satisfaction to Brig.-Gen. Geo. S. Batcheller, Inspector-General of the State of New-York, who was pleased to charge the Colonel with conveying to the members of the same an expression of the favorable impressions experienced by him upon that occasion.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

A Court-martial for the trial of offences, delinquencies and deficiencies in this regiment, has been ordered by General Burger, to consist of Captain Max Zenn, and will hold its first sitting at the Armory, on the 9th prox., at 3 o'clock P. M. Commandants of companies will make return of all delinquencies since last Court-martial to the President of the Court, at No. 10 John-street, on or before the 30th inst.

The commissioned officers will assemble in uniform, with side arms, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. They will also assemble in citizens' dress for instruction at the officers' room, on the first Thursday evening in each month, at 8 o'clock, till further orders.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Battalion drills by division, in fatigue uniform, will take place at the Armory, as follows: Companies A and H, Friday, Nov. 29; Companies B and I, Thursday, Dec. 5; Companies C and K, Wednesday, Dec. 11; Companies E and F, Tuesday, Dec. 17; Companies D and G, Monday, Dec. 23. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock P. M. The general guides, color-bearers and color corporals will report to the Adjutant at the same hour. The lesson for these drills will be the school of the battalion, (Upton,) sections 858–1,118, inclusive, omitting sections 869–890, inclusive.

In compliance with special brigade orders, a Court-martial for this regiment will convene at the Armory on the 19th day of December, 1867, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieut.-Col. George T. Haws has been detailed as President. Major Meday will have general supervision of the instruction and discipline of companies during the present drill season. The following-named officers have been commissioned: Charles S. Van Norden, Captain; Richard Allison, Captain; Henry S. Steele, First Lieutenant; James H. Ingersoll, Second Lieutenant; Gulian V. Quilliard, Second Lieutenant. The resignation of Lieuts. Peyton Jaudon and Gouverneur Kemble, Jr., have been accepted. Townsend D. Baker, Thomas E. Garson, Jr., and Frederick J. Easton have been expelled by Company H.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In accordance with special orders from Brigade Headquarters, a Court-martial for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates will be held at the Armory, on Friday, the 6th December, at 7:30 P. M. Major Wm. Oscar Roome is detailed as President. Capt. John Fullager and Lieut. Frank Owens will assist the President. Sergt. Geo. W. Hill is hereby appointed warning officer of this Regiment.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

An Examining Board, to consist of Capts. J. R. Hitchcock and Henry E. Brooks, and Lieut. M. Benjamin, is appointed to convene at the armory on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Resignations—Capt. R. B. Young and Lieut. J. R. Boyd.

Promotions—R. B. Martin, First Lieutenant, *vice* Farrell resigned; Noah Loder, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Marten promoted; R. P. Courtney, First Lieutenant, *vice* Lee resigned; J. B. Pollock, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Courtney promoted; J. S. Huyler, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Dougherty dismissed; John B. Taylor, Sergeant-Major, *vice* Spelman resigned; Wm. P. Slater, Quartermaster-Sergeant, *vice* Taylor promoted; Wm. J. Close, Commissary-Sergeant, *vice* Slater promoted.

A Court-martial for this regiment is ordered to convene at the armory on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Braine is detailed as President, and Capt. Van Wyck and Lieut. Pollock will assist.

THE THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Gen. Postley announces that Capt. Lamber, of the Third Regiment Cavalry, having been arrested on certain charges made by Lieut.-Col. Geils, a Court-martial to try him on such charges is ordered. The Court will consist of Col. Henry Brinker, First Regiment Cavalry; Major S. Swift, Squadron Washington Grays, and Capt. Francis Reiss, First Regiment Cavalry; will assemble at the armory of the Squadron of Washington Grays (Houston, corner of Greene-street) on Friday next, at 7 P. M. Major Traphagen will attend officially.

PRESENTATION.

After the company drill on Friday evening of E Company, Twelfth Regiment National Guard, at their armory, in Fourth-street, Lieut.-Col. McAfee was the recipient of a highly-finished and costly testimonial, consisting of a cross and body belt, as a mark of the high esteem in which he is held by the members of E Company, in which he, for a long period, occupied the position of Captain. The presentation was made on behalf of the company by Lieut. Smith, in a neat speech, assuring him that while the company were sorry in losing one who had ever proved himself a kind officer and friend, yet it was their earnest wish to see him promoted higher in command. Col. McAfee, in accepting the memento, thanked the members for their kind remembrance, and heartily wished them continued success. An adjournment was then made to a neighboring room, where toast and song was the order of the evening, and where renewed protestations of continued friendship were given. After three times three cheers had been heartily given and reëchoed, all departed homeward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An election has been ordered to fill the vacancies of Colonel and Major in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, to be held at the armory of the regiment, on the evening of the 29th inst.

The following promotions are announced in the Seventy-first Regiment, by Col. Parmelee: First Lieut. Edward V. Burke, *vice* J. M. Hagadorn, resigned; Second Lieut. James T. Brinkerhoff, *vice* Ed. V. Burke, promoted.

The sixty-sixth concert, and the first this season, by Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band, took place last evening at their armory. The inclement weather prevailing during the evening, thinned the assemblage attending, although those present enjoyed the music presented by the orchestra with much zest. The following programme was very neatly rendered, the new instruments proving a great improvement: Quickstep, "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein;" Sweet Spirit hear my Prayer, "Lurline;" Overture, "Poet and Peasant;" Waltz, "Selections—Black Crook;" Grand Selections, "Romeo é Guilietta;" Galop, "Ladies;" Symphony, "Il Lamento del Bardo;" Fantasie; Lanciers, "Grand Duchess;" Waltz, "Wiener Bon-Bon;" Lanciers, "Lurline;" Galop, "Six in Hand."

A grand complimentary ball will be given to Drum Major M. Cregan, of the Second Regiment, on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., at the armory, corner Hall-place and Seventh-street. A good time is expected.

Lieut. Stephen M. Wright, Adjutant of the First Regiment Artillery, will be in attendance at the armory every Wednesday evening during the drill season, from 6 to 7½ o'clock, for the transaction of regimental business.

Company C, First Regiment, (Hawkins Zouaves), will be presented with a handsome flag on Thanksgiving evening, at a ball to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken. Company F, of this regiment, give their third annual ball to-morrow evening at Irving Hall.

Methodist Centenary.—The *Methodist* of this week publishes a classified tabular statement of the results of the centenary year, by which it appears that the total amount contributed was $6,931,255 90. Some of the Conferences have not yet made returns.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FENIANISM.

A Mass Meeting of the Irish Soldiers of the Late War Residents of this City.

Last evening the large hall of the Cooper Institute was densely crowded on the occasion of a meeting of Irish soldiers of the late war in relation to the imprisonment of American citizens by the British Government. A number of citizens and uniformed officers occupied the stage, over which was suspended a piece of canvas bearing the following motto: "The Rights of the Naturalized Citizen Must be Protected. Our Claim in the Republic is Earned by Our Devotion." The meeting was called to order by Gen. Burke, on whose motion Col. McIver was appointed Chairman. The proceedings throughout were characterized with unbounded enthusiasm, and the remarks of the speakers were received with unrestrained applause.

Col. McIver, in taking the chair, explained the objects of the meeting, and stated what was desired on the part of our Government was to protect the rights of its citizens abroad.

On motion, Gen. Burke was elected Secretary of the meeting.

A series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the assemblage was next read, and most heartily indorsed by those present.

Gen. Charles G. Halpine, on being introduced, said he never ceased to disapprove of the system of imprisoning American citizens in English bastiles without a hearing or a word of complaint from our Government. It was a great wrong to incarcerate men without a trial by jury, or even a charge. It had become the practice of the English Government to seize upon persons visiting Ireland, and thrust them into prison on the mere suspicion that they were enemies of the Government. The speaker next spoke of the imprisonment of Gen. Francis Meagher in Ireland, and reverted in severe terms to the course pursued by Secretary Seward and Minister Adams with reference to that matter. He believed it was the cowardly position assumed by the Secretary in the management of foreign affairs that lost the Democratic Party their status in this State in 1864. He wanted to know why it was that he could not visit Ireland on a peaceful mission under the protection of this Government, claiming, as he did, to be an American citizen. He concluded his remarks by reciting some verses which he wrote two years ago bearing on the subject before the meeting.

The next speaker was Gen. John Cochrane. There was, he said, a great principle at stake in these actions. The base of our freedom had been attacked, and if it were suffered to be violated we might bid farewell to American liberty. He then alluded to the efforts of the Irish Brigade in the late war, and thought they had well earned their rights of citizenship. Rights abroad had been unquestionably violated by foreign Governments, and it was the duty of this Government to inquire into the facts of that violation. The speaker took the ground that the qualities of citizenship remained the same whether the subject was at home or abroad, and foreign Governments should not be permitted to institute offensive measures against that citizen. A supreme obligation devolved on our Government to interfere when the rights of American citizens were invaded abroad. He might be told that the movement now attempted in Ireland was revolution; but be it revolution or otherwise, it was their duty to embrace it or they would be forever slaves. The Irish question had been transferred to these shores, and it had come to this, that Irishmen must defend Ireland from beneath the American flag. Eternal vigilance was the price of liberty, and they must keep their eyes on their leaders. As citizens of this Government, they had a right to demand protection, and if those in power failed to give that protection, they should be held to a strict accountability.

Capt. McClellan, on being introduced, said that the Irish heart had been fully aroused to the importance of the present struggle. They had assembled to protest against the act of England which had executed men whose only crime was that they loved their native land. If the United States Government should prove recreant at this time, the remissness would be handed down to future generations, to be remembered as a stain on her fame. England, by seizing and executing Americans, had not only violated the Constitution, but the laws on her own statute-book. England still acted on the principle that Irish-American citizens were British subjects. But there was to-day a Fenian Brotherhood, numbering over one million men, ready to strike for Irish nationality. England believed that the late war had so weakened the strength of this Government that the Brotherhood would not dare to assert the rights of Ireland. In this, however, she was mistaken, and the time would soon come when the fact would be made apparent. There was now a more determined purpose that Ireland shall be free than there was before the execution of those patriots. He urged his hearers to stand together in the contest and free Ireland from the tyranny of perfidious Albion.

At this point the Secretary read a letter received from a number of officers, formerly of the Irish Brigade, dated at Troy, N. Y., in which they expressed their hearty sympathy in the objects of the meeting.

Cries having been made for Fernando Wood, who was seated upon the stage, the Chairman stated that as the meeting was not a political one, he hoped no political candidates would come forward to speak.

A Committee was then chosen, consisting of Gen. Chas. G. Halpine, Gen. Patrick H. Jones and the Chairman, to present a copy of the resolutions to the members of Congress.

The meeting then adjourned.

Extensive Larceny by a Servant—A Novel Mode of Operating.

For eight months past, Joseph Westcott, engaged in business at No. 774 Broadway, as a dealer in fine laces, ribbons, velvets, silks and ladies' trimmings generally, and who resides over his store, has at short intervals missed considerable quantities of valuable goods, and the store showing no evidence of having been forcibly entered from without, he was forced to the conclusion that he was being robbed by some one in his employ. Suspicion finally attached to Mary Sheehan, the servant in his family, and yesterday, the case being reported to Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifteenth Precinct, he entrusted it to Detective Barker. That officer visiting the premises early in the morning, went at once to Mary's room, and finding her there, demanded the keys of her trunks. She refused to give them, when Detective Barker forced a trunk open, and found in it about $500 worth of the stolen property, consisting of fine ribbons, artificial flowers, bonnet feathers, laces, silks, and velvets. All of this property was identified by Mr. Westcott as a portion of that which he had missed; and the girl, finding herself thus caught, acknowledged her guilt, and gave Detective Barker an account of the manner in which she had prosecuted the thefts. Her story is, that she had entered the store eight or ten times, always on Sunday or in the evening, when everybody was away, and that she had gained access by means of a ladder placed at the back windows, which are at some height above the yard. On the occasion of each visit she had taken away all the goods she could conveniently carry, and had stored them in her trunk.

Yesterday afternoon the prisoner was taken before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the affidavits of Detective Barker and Mr. Westcott being made against her, she was committed, in default of bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

Thanksgiving-Day and Our Charitable Institutions.

As the holiday season approaches, active preparations are in progress among the people for its befitting observance. Announcements are beginning to appear in the public prints, setting forth the claims of various charitable institutions on the sympathy and purses of our citizens, and stating the manner in which they propose to make next Thursday a day of Thanksgiving and rejoicing to the thousands who receive benefit through their aid. The appeals of the charitable institutions for material support at any time, and especially at this time, are deserving of the consideration of all, and should not fail to meet with a liberal response. If we but think for a moment of the incalculable amount of good diffused by these institutions to that class of the people who are in most need of assistance, not only of a bodily, but of a moral nature, we shall be made still more sensible of the propriety and opportuneness of lending our efforts to promote the interests of the cause. It is true that the proportion of the community who are able to give abundantly is very small compared with that number who, though willing to contribute liberally, have not the means by which to realize their kind wish. It is natural to expect, then, that those who have been favored with plenty will cheerfully extend a generous portion of their bounty to the helpless, the destitute, and the distressed; while other less favored in the possession of worldly goods will give accordingly. The subject of charity is one which should receive the attention of all classes, and in no place perhaps other than our own city, in the whole country, can we find a larger or more useful field for the exercise of charitable attributes. Many wealthy and truly Christian men have related it as their experience that they never suffered a decrease in business, or goods, or fortune, on account of lending a helping hand to the poor. Who doubts that their example may be followed with the best and happiest results?

In order that our readers may have an idea of the extent of the charitable system in New-York City, we mention the names of a few institutions which are presented to our minds at this writing, although it must be understood there are numerous others equally entitled to public and private aid: Rev. W. C. Van Meter, of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, has made extensive preparations for Thanksgiving festivities. The first of the new buildings at No. 40 New Bowery, will be finished, and opened to the public on that day. Three special services will be held, at each of which addresses will be delivered by distinguished speakers. There will also be singing by the children. Dinner will be provided for 1,000 from 3 to 5 o'clock.

At the Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-street, religious exercises will be held in the morning. The children will dine from 1 till 2 o'clock, and after then dinner will be provided for 2,000 outdoor poor.

At the Wilson Industrial School, No. 137 Avenue A, dinner will be given at 1½ P. M. Money and provisions are solicited for this purpose.

Chaplain S. H. Hillard, of the St. Barnabas House, No. 304 Mulberry-street, asks for contributions to provide about 400 with a dinner.

At the Island institutions a programme similar to that observed last year will be followed this year.

Fires Yesterday.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the drying room on the third floor of the steam flour and feed mill of J. F. Buckley & Co., No. 43 Harrison-street. The flames were soon extinguished, although a damage of $1,000 was occasioned. Fully insured.

At 3:15 A. M. a second fire was discovered by Officer Lamey, of the Ninth Precinct, on the fourth floor of No. 18 Gansevoort-street. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the floor on which they originated. A portion of the first floor is occupied by George E. Baxter, manufacturer of brooms, who sustained a slight loss by water; insured for $1,200. The other portion of this first floor was occupied by Edward Pollick, harness-maker; slight damage to stock; insured for $800 in the Park. The second floor is unoccupied. The third floor front, and the fourth floor are occupied by Henry Stewart, hoop-skirt manufacturer. Loss $1,500; no insurance. The rear of the third floor is occupied by R. A. & J. H. Marsh, ladies' fancy goods. Loss on stock, $1,000; insured in the St. Mark's. The fifth floor is occupied by Wm. Young & Co., manufacturers of cocoa nuts, who sustain a loss of $2,500; insured for $1,500 in the Metropolitan. The building belongs to the Easton estate, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured for $5,000. While the firemen were at work James K. Downs, of Engine Company No. 5, fell from the roof of the four-story building in rear of the burning building, and sustained serious injury. He was attended by Dr. Westcott, and subsequently removed to his residence.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a third fire occurred on the first floor of No. 114 Warren-street, originating from a defective flue. Damage $100; fully insured. The premises are occupied by E. B. Little & Co., dealers in flour, &c., and are owned by John F. Delaplain.

Annual Reunion of the Sons of Dartmouth.

The Annual Reunion of the Sons of Dartmouth, resident in this City and neighborhood, will take place on the evening of the 12th of December. It is understood that on that occasion questions concerning innovations in management, discipline and courses of instruction will be discussed. Since an effort is making to have present at the dinner not only graduates who reside in this neighborhood, but also those who live at a distance, the gathering in numbers may surpass those which are wont to assemble at Commencement at Hanover, N. H., the site of the College. It is believed that if the Faculty and Trustees meet with the others, the latter, by the insight they get into the workings of the College, will take a livelier interest in its affairs, and that the former will hear some suggestions that they will deem valuable. This College has shared, in a small degree, in the large donations that have been made during the last three or four years to American Colleges, and it is thought that renewed liberality to their Alma Mater, on the part of her sons, may be the fruit of this meeting.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, Justice.

A GANG OF CITY CAR THIEVES.

Mr. Annanias Smith is a resident of Niagara Falls, and came to this City a few days ago, with his wife, daughter and son. On Friday night they attended a place of amusement, and after the performance entered car No. 98 of the Grand-street cross-town line, on the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, intending to go to No. 214 Clinton-street. As the family were entering the vehicle two men pushed past Mr. Smith and separated him from his wife and children, while at the same moment two other men began pushing him in the rear, and jostled him in a very rough and unseemly manner. Mr. Smith soon discovered that he had been robbed of his pocket-book, containing a certified check for $264, and a small sum of ready money. He gave an alarm of "Thieves on the car," when these four men attempted to escape by leaving the car and running down the street, followed by Smith. Officer Mulligan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, saw the chase and participated therein, succeeding, with the assistance of Mr. Smith, in arresting Geo. Stewart, *alias* Evans, Chas. Wilson, John Roach, *alias* "Jemmy the Greek," and George Meyer, *alias* Charles Wilson, all well-known to the Police as old offenders. When searched at the Police Station, in Spring-street, the missing pocket-book was not to be found. All four of the prisoners were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning, and were remanded for further examination.

ROBBERY IN A HOTEL.

Hiram Bliss, Jr., and a companion arrived from Boston on Friday morning, and secured a room in the Sherman House, corner of Broome and Mulberry streets, their luggage being carried up by the porter, John Brennan. As it was not yet daylight the travelers lay down for a short sleep, forgetting to fasten the door. During their slumber Brennan entered the room, without having any proper errand there; and when Mr. Bliss rose from bed, he discovered that his pantaloons had been overhauled, and the contents of the pockets abstracted. In one pocket was a gold watch, valued at $200, and in another a pocket-book, containing two certificates of deposit for the sum of $1,350 on the Medonak National Bank of Waldoboro, Me.; eleven shares of capital stock of the Toledo Gas Company, and $450 in United States Treasury notes, making the aggregate cash value of the booty $2,600. The proprietor of the hotel was notified of the theft, when the investigation resulted in the arrest of the porter. Brennan was seen to enter the room and afterward communicate with Thomas Tanzey who was sleeping in Brennan's rooms without the knowledge of the proprietor. Tanzey was also arrested, as he at first denied having slept in the porter's room, and subsequently admitted the fact. Officer Mulligan of the Fourteenth Precinct took the accused in custody and they were arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, when both were remanded for examination. As yet no trace of the stolen property has been found.

A BURGLARIOUS FISH PEDLAR.

During the past month felonious entrances have been made at intervals, to the office of the Market Fire Insurance Company, No. 37 Wall-street, the burglars using false keys. During these nocturnal visits the sum of $600 has been abstracted from the drawers, in the shape of revenue stamps. Considerable mystification was the result, and the employes began to feel quite uncomfortable. The matter was laid before Capt. Warlow, of the First Precinct, who detailed Detective Kems to watch the premises. On Friday night the officer detected David Holder, a fishmonger, aged 19 years, in the act of entering the office by means of false keys. The burglar was arrested, and found in possession of $4 worth of revenue stamps. He was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning, and held for trial on the complaint of Wm. H. Godfrey, one of the *attachés* of the office. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and stated that he resided at No. 79 Charlton-street.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Michael Nagle, of No. 101 Madison-street, was found on Friday night in the street in an intoxicated condition, by Dennis Madden, who volunteered to see him home. As the pair were passing through Catharine-street, Johanna Carpenter, of No. 66 Cherry-street, saw Madden push Nagle into a cellar-way, and while half stunned by the fall attempted to steal the contents of his pockets, consisting of a $50 watch and $24 in cash. The woman occupying the cellar gave information to Officer Sullivan, of the Fourth Ward Police, who at once arrested the thief, and he was brought before the magistrate and fully committed for trial. He is a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, and resides at No. 56 Mulberry-st.

STEAMBOAT THIEVES.

Officers Hughes and Henderson of the Fifth Precinct arrested Wm. Montgomery, a fireman on board the steamer *New Haven*, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel and jewelry, valued at $75, from the possession of Jacob H. Kohleman, a deck hand on the same steamer. As a portion of the plunder was found in the possession of the prisoner, and he confessed his guilt, the magistrate ordered a full commitment to be made out.

Edward Thomas, colored, went on board the steamer *Metropolis* of the Fall River line, as she lay at the foot of Murray-street, N. R., during yesterday afternoon, and carried off three blankets, valued at $30, and was escaping with his plunder when arrested by Officer Brown of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. The colored steward of the steamer, Geo. A. Rice, accompanied the officer to the court room and made a charge against him, when the magistrate committed Thomas for trial in default of bail.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS.

Mary Hines and John T. McCown, entered the jewelry store of Ferdinand Mehebeth, No. 10 Courtland-street, on Thursday, under the pretence of looking at the goods. They soon after left the premises when the proprietor missed three gold chains and a gold bracelet, all valued at $150. Search was made for the pair suspected, and Officer Curtis, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, arrested them yesterday in Broadway, where they had been recognized by Mr. Mehebeth. On the accused being arraigned before the majistrate he committed them for trial at the General Sessions. Both strenuously denied their guilt of the larceny.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, Justice.

A CARPET BAG STOLEN.

A few days since Mrs. Nora Campbell, arriving in the City by the Hudson River Railroad, employed one of the boys hanging about the depot to carry her traveling bag to the depot in Fourth-avenue. She started in company with bag and boy, but in Eighth-avenue found that both were missing. Being unable to find either, she repaired to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house with the story of her loss, and Detective Reilly was detailed to work up the case. After a long search he arrested Michael Mathews as the guilty party, and he being recognized by Mrs. Campbell as the boy to whom she had given the bag, he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A BOLD OPERATION.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman was driving up Broadway in a portable top wagon, when a man came up behind the wagon, between Waverley and Washington places, and stole a large-sized morocco traveling satchel that was in the back part of the wagon. The driver, unconscious of his loss, kept on up Broadway, while the thief turned short into Waverley-place, wrapping up the satchel in a newspaper as he went. His operation had, however, been witnessed by Mr. Fogarty, who was on the sidewalk, and this gentleman followed him until he met Officer Tully, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who took him into custody. The prisoner gave the name of John Hogan, residence No. 13 Mott-street, and acknowledging his guilt said that he had been driven to the act by hunger. He was remanded to the Station-house to allow time to discover the owner, who is requested to call at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, No. 221 Mercer-street.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, Justice.

THE PETERSEN CASE.

Some weeks since the Times gave the details of a charge of abandonment preferred by Catherine Petersen against Christopher Petersen. Her testimony was to the effect that she had been married to the defendant in 1857, near Montreal, Canada, he then being known as Daniel Patterson, and being married by that name. The defence was mistaken identity and Petersen at the various examinations that have been held has introduced a large number of witnesses proving his whereabouts for the last ten years from whose testimony it appears he was not in Canada at the date of the alleged marriage. The complainant also introduced testimony to show that her husband when she married him had the marks upon his face which are now upon the face of the defendant, but the latter, as an offset, brought in evidence showing that these marks were the result of small-pox with which he was attacked in the year 1863, prior to which time he had no scars whatever upon his face.

The examination of witnesses in the case was finally concluded yesterday, and the Justice then granted counsel two weeks to prepare arguments.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, Justice.

A SUPPOSED BURGLARY.

Early Friday evening the family of Samuel Harris, residing at No. 242 West Forty-third-street, were all in the basement at dinner, when their attention was attracted by a noise in the upper part of the house, and on going up found that it had been entered, but no person could be seen. Upon searching the house, however, a young man who gave the name of Charles Jackson was found secreted in one of the rooms and was given into custody. The prisoner when found, had no goods of any kind upon him, nor was he in possession of any burglars' instruments. The evidence against him being thus slight, the case was dismissed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Lecture by Prof. Doremus.—Prof. Doremus repeated his lecture on "The Creation" last evening to a full house, in the lecture-room, Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street. Mr. Warburton, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, explained that the cause of so many people having tickets on Thursday evening, who could not be accommodated, was that the children among whom tickets had been distributed to sell, sold a much larger proportion than is usually calculated upon. On seeing this the Committee immediately determined, at great expense, to have the lecture repeated. Some, he regretted to learn, had gone away greatly annoyed, and, not knowing the facts, suggesting that there was a "pious fraud" in the proceeding. The Committee wished it understood that they did not recognize such a thing; that a "fraud" was always Satan's, and could not be made "pious" under any circumstances; that good as was the object to which the proceeds were to be devoted, they did not wish a dollar raised by any indirect means. The subscription list was one thing, and any money contributed to that would be gratefully accepted; but in any course of lectures, or fair, in this church at least, they meant that all should have the full value of their money in the same manner as in any lecture-room or store in the City. As they now knew the number of season tickets out, single tickets for the remainder of the course could be limited.

A Valuable Library at Auction.—Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co. will sell a valuable private library at auction at Clinton Hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings. It contains choice editions of standard American and English works, including many books relating to the early history of America. Among the works to be sold is a set of Rapin's *History of England*, six volumes folio, with many hundred extra plates. This work has been sold as high as $560, and is very seldom offered at auction. A set of Valpy's original edition of Shakespeare, fifteen volumes, cloth, uncut, will also be sold. The sale begins at 7 o'clock P. M. each day.

Suicide in Yonkers.—About 7:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Arthur Kelly, a barkeeper in the Denslow House, in the village of Yonkers, committed suicide by jumping off the Radolph Dock. Some persons who were fishing on the wharf made an effort to prevent him going over, and also to rescue him from drowning, but he sank before they could reach him. The deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and had been drinking to excess for several days.

Fifth Ward Workingmen's Club.—Hon. Fernando Wood addressed a numerous gathering of the workingmen of the Fifth Ward last evening at Collins' Hotel, corner of Canal and West streets. He merely repeated certain portions of his speech at the Cooper Institute in reference to local taxation, and wound up with a promise to discharge all the present office-holders under the Mayor as soon as he is again restored to power.

De Garmo's Opening Soiree.—The opening soiree of the dancing season at M. De Gamo's Academy, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, will come off on Tuesday evening. The entertainment will, no doubt, be in keeping with the character of this Academy during the past season, and the attendance as select and as brilliant.

Launch of a Steamer.—The steamer *Alaska*, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will be launched from the yard of Henry Steers, Greenpoint, Wednesday, at 10 A. M. The length of the *Alaska* is 340 feet; breadth of beam, 48 feet; and depth of hold, 31 feet.

Police Arrests.—During the week ending Friday there were 1,283 arrests made by the Police in the City of New-York, divided as follows: Saturday, 16th, 258; Sunday, 17th, 117; Monday, 18th, 219; Tuesday, 19th, 183; Wednesday, 20th, 187; Thursday, 21st, 169: Friday, 22d, 160. Total, 1,283.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Counterfeit Bonds Case.—There are no new developments in the counterfeit case of Government bonds, the $100 compound-interest notes and legal-tenders, as developed on Friday evening before United States Commissioner Whitehead. Officers have been dispatched to secure the plates upon which the spurious seven-thirties were printed, and probably before this time have obtained possession of them. It is also expected that several operators, who are implicated in the affair, are by this time in custody. Wm. Spencer, *alias* Wm. E. Brockway, and his reputed wife, who are under $40,000 bail to appear for examination, are in New York, and are under strict surveillance of Government officers, to prevent their escape, and their examination will probably take place some time during the coming week.

Delivered Himself Up.—Patrick McLoughlan, arrested on Sunday last on suspicion of being one of the highwaymen who attacked McAlvany on the Hackensack bridge, and who escaped from the Hudson City Police Station through the skylight, voluntarily delivered himself up to the Police authorities yesterday morning. Upon being taken before Recorder Aldridge, McLoughlan told an apparently truthful story. William Thompson, arrested for burglary, had forced the bars under the skylight. The two brothers Lopez, who were locked in a cell, asked him to go out and see a friend of theirs, to become bail for them, and he went. As there was no evidence to show that McLoughlan was in any way connected with the attempted highway robbery, he was honorably discharged.

High Life Below Stairs.—Bridget Durphy a cook in the employ of Mrs. Tooker, residing in Bergen-avenue, Hudson City, got full of gin on Friday afternoon and carried matters with a high hand, assuming, for the time being, to be mistress of the kitchen, and not allowing Mrs. Tooker to enter, neither would she permit the family to come in for their dinner. A policeman was called upon, who took the obstreperous Bridget to the lock-up. Yesterday morning, upon the prisoner being taken before Recorder Aldridge, and Mrs. Tooker failing to appear to press the charge, she was discharged on promising to sign the pledge.

Breach of Promise—Heavy Damages.—In the case of Elizabeth McKeever against Rudolph Dumartheray, tried before Judge Bedle and a Jury, at the Hudson County Circuit Court, in which the plaintiff asked for $5,000, in compensation for a breach of promise of marriage and seduction, a verdict of $4,500 has been returned. The defendant, who was a book-keeper in a Broadway importing house, has absconded, and the first steps have been taken by counsel to recover $1,500 from the bondsmen of the runaway.

Fire.—In the early part of Friday evening, in the enameled cloth manufactory of Adolph Susman, corner of James and North Orleans streets, a workman named Abel Seeley was engaged tempering a kettle of varnish with naphtha. The varnish being too hot, the naphtha exploded, and was scattered over the room and upon Mr. Seeley, who was very badly burned on his back, arms and face. Through the promptness of the firemen the flames were soon extinguished. Loss about $1,000; covered by insurance.

A Champion Slaughtering Match.—A sheep slaughtering match for $1,000 a side is to come off at the Communipaw abattoir, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 25th inst. The match is made between Messrs. Harrington and Morser, two Washington Market butchers, the first named proposing to produce two men who are to kill and dress 125 sheep against three men to be named by Morser. A considerable amount of money is being "put up" on the result.

Pilfering Lumber.—The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company have a yard in Ferry-street for the storage of old lumber, and some of the children in the vicinity have of late made extensive raids upon it, carrying away a large quantity. In order to put a stop to this practice, the Company have caused the arrest of the fathers of four of the young pilferers, and they have been held to bail to answer.

Welcome to a Pastor.—On Friday evening last the members of the Broad-street Baptist Church, Elizabeth, to the number of about 150, paid a surprise visit to their newly-chosen pastor, Rev. D. Henry Miller, formerly of Trenton. After the usual congratulations had been exchanged, the party repaired to the dining-room, where a bounteous collation was partaken of, and the remainder of the evening spent in happy, social intercourse.

A New Channel of Transportation.—Seventy-two cars loaded with iron and lumber arrived in Hoboken over the Morris and Essex Railroad yesterday, from the Lehigh Valley. Heretofore this important trade has been exclusively over the Central Railroad, but the completion of the Morris and Essex to the Delaware River now opens another channel.

Found Dead.—Owen Woods, aged eighty years, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at his residence, No. 85 Belmont-avenue, Newark. Deceased was in his usual health up to Friday evening, when he complained of a slight cold. Dr. Dodd, the County physician, granted a certificate of burial.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 23.—*In steamship Britannia, for Glasgow*—John W. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Joliet, Ill.; John Jeffers, E. Saginaw, Charles Thompson, S. L. Anderson, Wm. Kinenmont, Chicago; Alex. Goskirk, Montana; Henry Turner, California; Raphael Fors, Cuba; Thomas Cady, Lodi, N. Y.; Mary A. Moore, Philadelphia; Donald Boyd, London, C. W.; Wm. Spence, Glasgow; James Williamson, Alex. Kitching, Irving, Penn.; Bridget McClinchy, Peter McCarty, Rosana Lowe, New-York, and 115 in the steerage.

Nov. 23.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Miss McCombe, Miss Rayne, Mrs. Stevenson, Henry Hastings, wife and child, Lieut. W. Warren, F. Reuter, P. d'Artinnes, Capt. Phillips, wife, 2 children and nurse. J. Wilkinson and wife, Henry Gillespie, Fehpe Alonzo, C. Bandeyo, Mr. Stanley and 5 children, N. M. Nathan, E. G. Brockbank, W. F. Lawrence and wife, Mrs. J. Lazeres, J. Alexander, L. N. Fisher and wife, Miss L. E. Fisher, Miss J. L. Fisher, James T. Burns, Mrs. Burns, W. E. Joeelyn.

Nov. 23.—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Huyghul and Mrs. Huyghul, New-York; Mr. Hy. O. Dwight and Mrs. Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ingalls, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Ada Willis, Miss A. Willis, Mr. S. W. Willis, New-York; Mr. J. Bloxham, Mr. J. Whiteside, Scotland; Mr. Alex. Jacki, California; Mr. Arrowsmith, Mrs. E. Greenwood and child. Mr. Edward Sève, Belgian Consul, Mr. D. B. Lewis, Mr. Louis N. Child, Miss Emily B. Wilson, Mrs. Limon, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Franklin, nurse and two children, Mr. Jno. R. Parlot, Mr. E. Marcel, Mr. E. Vandemot, Mr. John Drakeford, and 153 passengers in the steerage.

In steamship South America, for St. Thomas and Brazil—I. I. Merrett, Fred. Manervan, S. A. Wheelwright, R. Van Valkenburg, G. A. Hubel, N. S. Ray, Mrs. Mickler and family, Charles Puret, C. J. Seymour, John Roche, John Coffey, L. Ford, John Leite, R. Guirrares, Capt. Charles A. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Judkins and two infants, Capt. P. C. Pope, U. S. M. C., Mr. Stillwell, Mr. Murray, J. Loveland and wife, Mr. Tower, W. L. Churchill, B. Whitman, E. Fales, Capt. R. W. Welsh, Capt. Briggs, L. Zeizer, C. G. Hoffschlager, Mr. Arcbald, F. Davidson, Thos. Farrell, A. Lyon, W. H. Lendegreen, H. A. Blyth and wife, T. H. King and wife, W. C. Jones, Emile N. D. Meza, John L. Clairmont, Camilo Horsman, Overto Spermnouhen, Miss P. Judkins, Jose M. Lopez, Serafin Noya, Edwin Parker and wife, Mrs. F. W. Jones and son and two children, Miss L. Mensauto, Mr. Cline, W. A. Beecher, Chas de Chandens, Mrs. E. B. Morgan, Mrs. Wood and friend, Miss F. Raynul, Mr. Smith and wife, Mrs. Jose Carson and five children and nurse, A. Meyers, E. P. Smith, Thos. Calhoun, John Leete, A. C. Pruyn, Wm. Naulty, Wm. Chucton, E. Sullivan, Mr. Edmonds and wife, Miss Webb, F. B. Frizanzi and son, Mr. Morgan, John Faw, John Lynch, Alfred Guing, John Smith, Albion Abbeatte, George Moore, Francis McCannon, Francis Reeves, Francis Carroll, A. S. de Viscarroni, Peldro Viscarroni, Richard Cluskey, Thomas Roberts, Mary Roberts, Michael Casey, Bridget Casey, Thomas Murphy, Mary Ann Murphy, Bartey B. Murphy, Bridget Murphy, Thomas Kennedy, Felix N. Uval, Sophie Uval, Clara Uval, Malina Uval, Daniel Desmond, John Madden, Charles Stewart, Bernard Flanagan, Vincent Baptist, Louis Baptist, Mary Baptist, Charles Silver, Albert Haggett, Wm. Gillighan, Nellie Joice, Thomas Callighan, David Shelby, Alfonso Baron, John Michall, Thomas McGurness, Wm. Bruce Johnson, Henry Krausener, Oscar Tennyworth, August Dusech, Catherine Dussch, John T. Dorman, Ellen Dorman, Abram Dorman, John Sherman, Armand Kruser, Claude Valence, Wm. Way, Herman Hesse, Wm. Birchold, Wm. Freeman, Thomas Meyer, Carlos Tunnell, Thomas Kelly, George Freykegs, Adolph Freykegs, Wilhelm Etgler, John Ryan, Joseph Styles, Louis A. Revelle, Patrick Connolly, John Sullivan, Pat'k Gavin, Victor Stordieur, Ernest Bersch, Adamois Favre, Jules Beglin, Herman Ritter, Roland Fitzgerald, John Sone, Paul Wessbach, John Ernst, John Kenny, Patrick Morris, A. McKennon, Geo. Polis, Martin Rosenberg, James Williams, Robt. H. Riker, J. E. Riker, Robt. Riker, jr., Ashley Riker, Lillie Riker, Virginia Riker, Charles Tacyon, James Kaple, Jeremiah Healey, M. Warner, Alex. Barboskey, Louis Smidt, Robt. Petone, Charles Hiller, George Hiller, Henry Alegevie, William Leppitt, Edward Schules, C. Degenhart, C. Wilson, John Dockerty, Philip Tyner, Jas. Downey, Katy Downey, Daniel Kearne, Geo. Thomas, E. M. Chritten, Philip McNulty, Patrick Malone, Semore Lawter, Wm. Harris, J. Dorrington, Peter Henrich, P. McCarthy, Thos. M. Perkins, Mulos Bolger, M. Sweeny, A. C. Richards, Adolph Richards, Henrietta Richards, John Kelly, Thos. Hill, Patk. Delaney, Jas. Duff, John Krost, Louis Shore, M. McMahon, John Lyles, Harry Perry, Louis Rabe, Anto. Forich, Wm. Doyle, Joseph Moin, Victor Burchard, Miguel Tolly, Claude Monier, Timothy Labranny, Antoni Ferte, Alex. Bobman, Frank McNally, Joseph Frems, Chas. Thener, Jos. Weisel, Thos. Dexter, Philip Hass, Thos. Kelly, James Boglin, Frank Mullen, John Perry, A. Janville, Fred. Wells, Pat. Walsh, Frank Forbe, Robt. Meuer, John Gaynor, James Cafney, Albert Cunningham, Jacob Burchman, Michael Higgins, Thos. Lane, Jas. H. Judkins, Peggie Judkins, Lucy Judkins, Ana Boland, Geo. Bremhausen, Bernhart Smith, Jos. C. Hubbard, James Collins, Robt. Tillford, L. J. Melt, Lawrence Callaghan, Wm. Brady, Lawrence Dumond, John Kelly, Wm. Dapae, W. Decker, John P. Hill, Benj. Kay, Edwin Bell, Arnold Longchamp, Jessie Andrews, Francis Reilly, John McNamee, Chas. Smith, Henry Smith, Frantz Lust, Francis Fane, Chas. Yager, Charlotte Yager, Marie Yager, Louise Yager, Claude Salmon, John Pors, Herman Shultz, John Woll, Henry Rodinger, Louis Durmond, Lagretta Durmond, John Phillips, Philip N. Settler, Caroline Tolian, Ernest Tolian, Philip Maguire, Robert Elbethal, Timothy Lahamey, Jean Walter, Gerhard Gerdis, Frank Stelctle, Robert Parker, George R. Phelan, Samuel Higgins, Samuel T. Higgins.

In steamship Circassian, for New-Orleans.—Miss Kittie Bloomer, Mrs. H. M. Cook, Capt. Robbins and wife, Mrs. Allen and servant, Miss Hannah Geisel, Miss Ellen Burns, J. P. Jeffrey, wife and three children, Miss Caroline Lichter, Miss Grace Lichter, Miss Carrie Jackson, Thomas Henderson, T. J. Dunn, Henry Watts, Saul Meilet, Miss C. Freeman, M. J. Firk, Peter Gimney, John Detz, Miss Annie Schenck, Charles Boarne, Nicholas W. Gott and wife, M. Aepli and son, John Pindegast, George Switzer, Miss Marrie Washington, Neuville Pierre, Louis Haberstien, James Kelsher, John McDonald, C. Bromley and wife, Wm. Driscoi, A. B. Homer, Joseph Omalley, Martin McGraw, M. Mahar, T. D. Drumernop, Antonio Racardio, Antonio Heyd, Jules Lemire, G. Schultz, Gustave Schumacker, Miss Amelia La Bashwie, Peter Merritt, a detachment of soldiers and others in the steerage.

In steamship Huntsville for Savannah.—Col. Jewill, Mr. G. Robertson, Senr., Mr. G. Robertson, Jr., Mr. W. S. Abbey, wife and three children; Mr. D. O. Connell and son; Mr. F. Nichols, Mr. W. E. Anthony, Mr. James Le Sal, Miss Carrie Hopkins, Mr. W. E. Alexander, Mr. James Grace and wife; Mr. Gideon Hobart, M. Patrick Dunn, Mr. Timothy Mur, Mr. Robert K. Inman, Mr. Gregory Harris.

In steamship Manhattan, for Charleston, S. C.—J. H. Henshen, Miss Kate Newnan, A. C. McAlpine and wife, Jos. Black, Lieut. R. H. Day, H. K. Banks, Mrs. G. B. Chamberlin and 2 children, Miss Jane Brewer, Miss M. C. Budd, Miss A. Budd, R. D. Bacote, Mrs. J. F. Simpson, Miss S. L. Harris, Miss Sallie Depass, A. R. Post, wife and child, J. Oppenhiemer, Frank Jones, Mrs. H. A. Butler, O. De Voss, Miss E. McGann, B. J. Quin, Franklin Doyle, O. A. Meddaugh and wife, L. A. Goodsell, Jas. Marooney, Wm. Tighe, John Henry, Fred Hockeder, Miss Louisa Hockeder, Miss Mary Wheless, Peter Gadsen, Isaac Schultz, Henry Bodine, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah, Ga.—Mrs. J. W. Fields, D. B. Joeson, wife, nurse and infant; Wm. White, P. E. Powers, C. F. Hill, Rev. C. C. Pendergrast, Mrs. D. C. Hodgkins, Miss V. E. Williams, Mr. D. C. Hodgkins and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Crane, Miss Edith Crane, Miss Mary Crane, Miss Sarah Crane, Miss Elsie Crane, Miss M. P. Crane and nurse, Mrs. Roe, Miss Heiler, J. B. Crane, Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Thos. Hall, Miss Ward, Mrs. Hardee, Miss Mary Patrick, A. P. Jones, A. W. French.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Mr. Brenner and lady, Wm. Fowle, Mr. Fowler, J. Connel, W. D. Burchard, lady and 2 children, Wm. Johnson, and 4 in steerage.

In steamship Corsica, from Havana and Nassau—Mr. John Benz, W. R. Richardson, John Albien, Mr. Prodgers, Mr. Watson, Mr. Staples, James Smith and wife, Capt. McCann, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Hayman, and 5 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 57 | Sun sets...... 4 36 | Moon rises... 5 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 23 | Gov. Island. 7 12 | Hell Gate.... 8 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Key West, Rudolf, Savannah, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Galveston, A. Leary; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and City Point, N. L. McCready & Co.; Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, Brown & Davis; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, Garrison & Allen; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Circassian, Ellis, New-Orleans, New-York Mail Steamship Co.; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, Jas. Hand; Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Antwerp, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Norman, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Glaucus, Norman, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Constitution, (Br.,) Arcus, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; John Bunyan, Nichols, Boston, Walsh & Carver; Confidence, Bradburne, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson, Jr.; John Man, (Br.,) Man, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Panola, Luther, Bordeaux, Ruger Bros.; Mayflower, Hotchkiss, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Guessippe, Rocca, (Ital.,) Genoa, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Emilie, (Brem.,) Meyer, Gibraltar for orders, Chas. Luling & Co.; Morning Light, (Br.,) Waller, Cadiz via Vigo, Harbeck & Halsey; Rosedale, (Br.,) Merrill, Ciudad Bolivar, Harbeck & Halsey; Union, (Br.,) Gammage, Gibraltar for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; Washington, (Hamb.,) Braven, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Cienfuegos, Moore, Cienfuegos, Fonvert & Co.

Brigs Agent, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Alicante, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Tally Ho, Chesham, Trinidad, Cuba, F. Talbot & Co.

Schooners W. H. Steele, Buck, Kingston, Jam., B. F. Small & Co.; Americus, Tenny, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; Ida L., Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Mary E. Gage, Hopkins, St. Thomas, C. L. Wright & Co.; Kate Bingham, Luce, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Gipsey, Child, Key West; Ocean Belle, Emery, Mobile, Tupper & Beattie; Horatio Babson, Hulse, Port Royal, W. I.; Evelyn, Burgess, Stamford; E. S. Potter, Potter, Key West and Apalachicola, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Isabella, Barbour, Inagua, C. Ladman & Co.; J. W. Hinton, Simmons Elizabeth City, N. C., T. G. Backman & Son; M. L. Compton, Deputy, Petersburgh, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Science, Morgan, Key West; America, (Br.,) Mason, Wolfville and Cornwallis, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; George H. Mills, Mills, St. Mark's, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Sloop Mary Gray, Allyn, Uncasville.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Ernst, Bremen Nov. 9, via Southampton 12th, with mdse. and 341 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Up to lat. 45 west had moderate weather; variable winds since there to George's Shoals; heavy gales from W. and N. W. Nov. 15, lat. 49 40 W., lon. 24 40, passed steamship Hansa, bound E. 22d, in lat. 40 33 W., lon. 68 50, steamship Deutschland, bd. E.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool Nov. 9, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 412 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Savannah, with cotton to R. Lowden. Nov. 22, 1 P. M., lat. Cape Charles, saw steamship Herman Livingston, for Savannah; same day, lat. Chincoteague, saw steamship Moneka, for Charleston.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk 26 hours, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde.

Bark Bounding Billow, (of Boston,) Vidulich, Messina Oct. 4, and Gibraltar 22d, with fruit to J. F. Conant.

Brig Alert, (of St. John, N. B.,) Prendergast, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to J. M. Roqua.

Brig J. Heans, Wills, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland, Me.

Brig George Downs, (Br.,) Lafarie, Demerara Oct. 27, with sugar and molasses to D. Trowbridge's Sons. From Nov. 7 to 19th, has had strong northerly gales, in which split sails and sprung foretopmast.

Brig Millike, Creston, Calais, with lumber to Boardman & Co.

Brig Means, Wentworth, Bangor 42 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Earl, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Norma, (Olden.,) Schemit, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Napier & Welsford.

Brig Tay, (of Newport,) Williams, Trinidad de Cuba 32 ds., with sugar to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig S. Nelson, Albrout, Maitland, with plaster.

Brig Kate, Dules, Maitland, with plaster.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Higgins, Ellsworth, with staves and heading to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Watchman, Smith, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. George Edgar, Chauncey, Elizabethport, with coal for Greenwich.

Schr. Alvira, Maul, Elizabethport, with iron for Millville.

Schr. Virgin Rock, ——, Elizabethport, with iron for Boston.

Schr. Dorotta Kahn, Stocking, Elizabethport, with iron for Middletown.

Sloop Jno. P. Evans, Smith, Elizabethport, with slate for New-Haven.

Schr. Artemus, Cage, Shulee, N. S.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Smith, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Croskey, Potter, Boston.

Schr. Gen. Meade, Godfrey, Lubec.

Schr. Trimmer, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. Comstock, Schofield, New-London.

Schr. Delaware, Rhodes, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Chowan, Miller, Norwalk.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

Below.

Bark Rainbow, (Br.,) Budsot, from Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal.

Brig Albert, (Br.,) from Havana.

Sailed.

Steamships Hammonia, for Hamburg; City of Baltimore, for Liverpool; Denmark, do.; Britannia, for Glasgow; South America, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Raleigh, for New-Orleans; Gen. Meade, do.; Circassian, do.; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Huntsville, do.; Key West, do.; Manhattan, for Charleston; Saragossa, do.; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Fairbanks, for Wilmington; Hatteras, for Richmond. Several of the above anchored at Quarantine and in the Lower Bay, in consequence of the fog.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 23—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; brigs Ella Vail, from Curacoa; Forrest, from Rondout; schrs. Mary White, Sagua; George W. Baldwin, New-York; Ganges, do.

Below—Bark Armenia, from Smyrna; brig Fannie Lincoln, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23—Arr. steamer Empire, from Georgetown for New-York; schr. Annawan, from Honduras for Baltimore. Left the Captain sick at Key West.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 23—Arr. schrs. Porto Rico, Wentworth, from Bangor for New-Haven; M. D. Ersannier, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; Ottoman, from New-York for Boston; Senator, Faulklin, do. do.; brig Paragon, Short, Baltimore.

Remaining in port, vessels before reported, schrs. N. Berry, L. S. Levering, Henry Perkins, Minquas, and brig C. H. Kennedy.

22d, A. M.—Arr. schrs. George A. Peirce, Tarron, Bangor, for Galveston; Julia Elizabeth, Margaret Reinhart, Hand, Boston, for Philadelphia, sailed again. Wind S. E.

MOBILE, Nov. 23—Arr. sloop Challenge, from Stonington, Conn.

Sld. ship Southampton, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23—Arr. steamship Vigo, from New-York; bark Rathbone, from New-York; Redowa, from Philadelphia; schr. John Snay, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamships San Salvador, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

QUARANTINE, Nov. 23.—The ship Therese, hence for Glasgow, has returned and anchored in the Lower Bay, with her cargo shifted and the vessel leaking at the rate of 100 strokes per hour. She was cleared Nov. 13, by Thomas Dunham.

The Therese has since towed up to the City.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The ship Montpelier, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, put into Portland, Me., today, with 15 feet of water in her hold, having sprung a leak. She will have to discharge for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Abd-el-Kader—bark, from Malaga for New-York, Oct. 22, off Malaga.

Mahlon—bark, from Cette for New-York, Oct. 22, off Malaga.

Othello—Br. brig, from Genoa for St. John's, Nov. 15, lat. 35 34, lon. 55.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 23—Arr. steamer Star of Union, from New-Orleans.

Arr. at Matanzas, bark Ida, from New-York.

Sailed—Steamer Cuba, for New-York; bark Conception, for New-Orleans; schrs. Cecilia, for Mobile, and Joseph Segar, for New-York; brig Faustina, for Pensacola; steamer Columbia, for New-York.

Sailed from Matanzas—Bark Acancia, for Savannah.

The werther is cloudy.

At Demerara, Oct. 27, brig D. Trowbridge, from New-Haven, dischg.; schr. Annie Whiting from New-York, discharging.

OFFICE OF THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

No. 546 Broadway.

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